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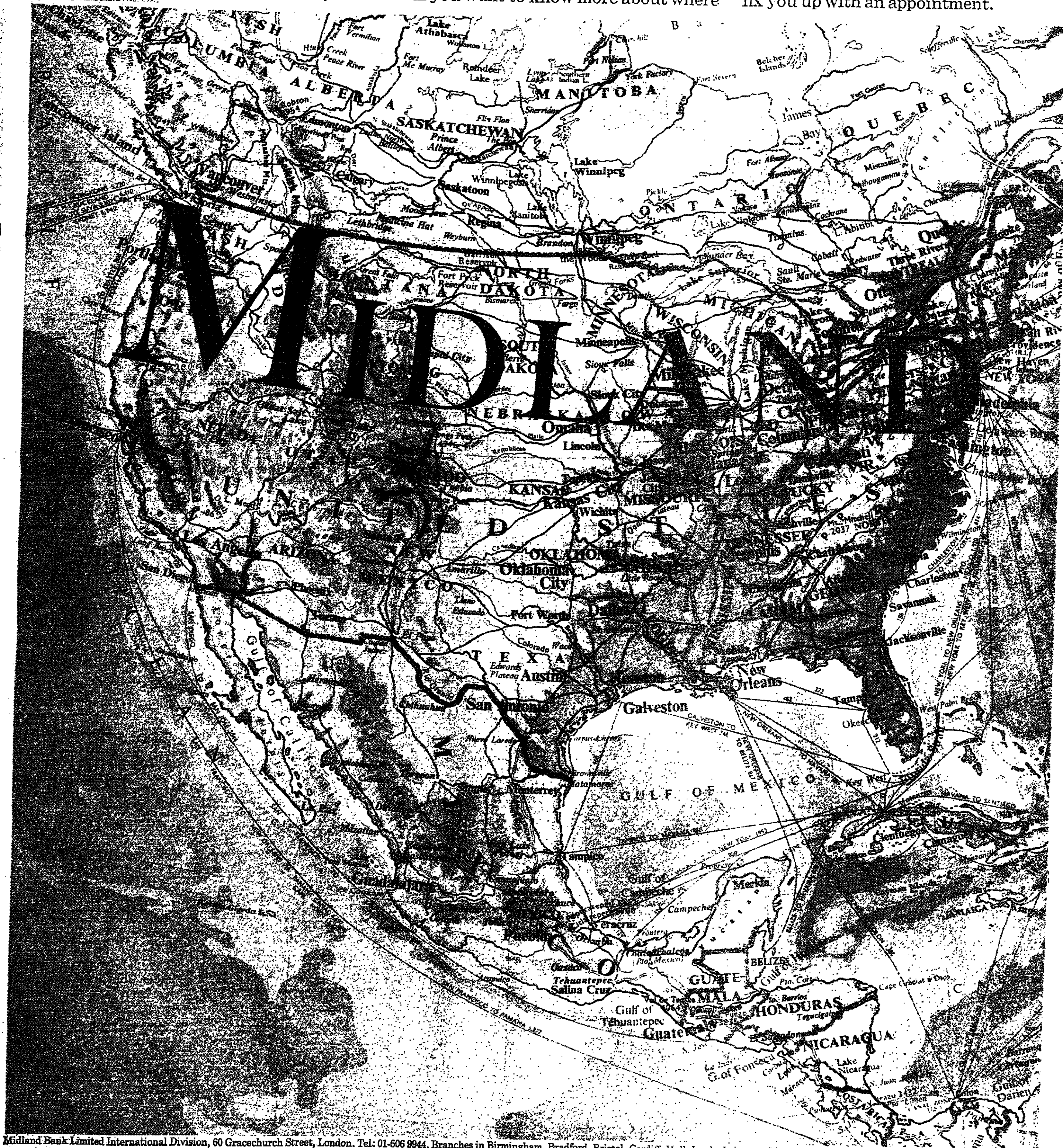
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HOME NEWS

Critical report on race relations urges the appointment of a minister for equal rights

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Unusually strong criticism of government for failures on race relations is made in a report of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, published yesterday. It recommends, among other things, the appointment of a minister of state for equal rights.

Mr Frederick Willey, Labour MP for Sunderland, North, the committee's chairman, described the administrative arrangements as hopelessly inadequate. There was a growing lack of confidence in them, he said at a press conference.

The report refers in particular to the Home Office's failure to give a lead or deal effectively with race relations matters.

The Department of the Environment comes in for special condemnation. Research had shown that, whereas the select committee's reports had greatly influenced opinion, government response had been disappointing. The committee says:

Indeed, the absence of any response in the housing report for four years after its publication amounts to a rejection of the importance of race relations by the Department of the Environment and successive ministers.

Mr Willey called "startling" a Home Office admission that the number of reports and recommendations before it totalled 390. A Home Office spokesman, who asked about race relations administration, replied that "the Home Office does not know a great deal of

what is going on", and had not the capacity to do so.

The select committee's criticism of government for failure to give a lead is the more striking for its unanimity. Mr Mark Bonham Carter, chairman of the Community Relations Commission, in introducing its annual report. The annual report spoke of the commission's having to develop its own strategy "without large resources or powerful political support".

The select committee's report said: "It is the opinion of the committee that the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission have both failed to make sufficient impact to gain the confidence of the ethnic communities. Indeed, both the board and the commission themselves emphasized this lack of confidence. The commission indeed complained that 'it can urge the Government to do things, but if there is really very little response in the community and authority are inevitably diminished'."

This lack of confidence is aggravated by the unsatisfactory procedures afforded to the board and the unsatisfactory terms of reference given to the commission.

They have been given the tools to do the job and have been prejudiced by lack of resources and lack of authority.

The select committee's recommendations are made in the knowledge that the Government is in the last stages of preparing its own proposals for a new and stronger Race Relations Act. The support that the committee's proposals obtained yesterday from both the Community Relations Commission and the National Association of Community Relations Councils

welcomes, among other recommendations, the suggestion that local authorities should be given a statutory obligation to promote equal rights.

The reservations of the association are largely about administrative difficulties, which it feels are likely to arise from the employment arrangements suggested for community relations officers. The select committee says they should be employed and paid by the new central body, the Equal Rights Commission, and their activities should be supported jointly by the Government and local authorities.

The recommendation for a minister of state for equal rights urges that he or she should be attached to the Home Office and be concerned with both race relations and sex discrimination. The existing special unit within the Department of Employment should, among other tasks, supervise enforcement of the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts. Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, Session 1974-75. The Organization of Race Relations Administration. Vol 1 (House of Commons Paper 448-1, Stationery Office, 60p).

The Communist Party has called for new legislation to provide compensation for the victims of race discrimination (the Press Association reports). Damages should be awarded to people who lose jobs, homes or credit facilities or who are humiliated because of their race.

Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said the baby began crying as Mr Wright was watching television. He told the police: "I got hold of his legs and I deliberately broke it."

In the second incident, Mr Beaumont said, the child started crying as Mr Wright was doing carpentry. He told the police: "I deliberately dropped him. He got on my nerves."

Doctors get more help to sit test

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Double the number of overseas doctors who took the first English language and clinical competence test last month began sitting for the second test in London yesterday.

There were 149 applications, but, as usual, some dropped out, and 137 candidates sat the test, which will be completed tomorrow.

More detailed instructions about the test were given to the new candidates. The test is in four parts: a multiple choice paper on professional knowledge; a modified essay question paper to test the ability to apply professional knowledge to a clinical situation and command of English; a test on comprehension of spoken English; and an oral examination of ability to apply professional knowledge and command of English.

About two thirds of the 68 doctors who took the first test in Edinburgh failed to pass.

Dr A. Sayeed, chairman of the Overseas Doctors' Association, said that if the results were better this time the association might approach the General Medical Council for special consideration to be given to doctors who failed the last examination. He understood that last time there were no detailed instructions to candidates.

Emigration fears: Doctors' leaders met Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday and told her that the Government's anti-inflation policies might accelerate emigration among the medical profession.

Council facilities for children in care sought

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The committee on the Children Bill is expected to debate today the first of several changes designed to overcome widespread criticism of its care provisions. Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, is expected to move an amendment which would give local authorities a duty to consult parents of children in care at least every six months.

A new clause has also been tabled which would make it a duty of local authorities to provide day-care facilities where there was a danger of children being separated from their parents. Those measures would go some way to meeting the fears of many social workers and voluntary organizations concerned with poor families that the Bill might lead to children being separated unnecessarily from their parents.

Research has shown that social workers rarely encourage natural parents to remain in contact with their children in care, although where rehabilitation is tried within the first year of separation it is markedly successful, Mr Bennett's amendment.

Meetings on pop festival plan

Organizers of the nine-day pop festival, to be held at Watchfield, near Swindon, will meet local authority representatives on Friday. The meeting has been organized by the National Council of Social Service's youth department.

Crying baby had leg broken by father

From Our Correspondent Ipswich

A man who was alleged to have said he broke his seven-week-old son's leg for crying during *Match of the Day* and later dropped him on his head, fracturing his skull, was jailed at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday for four years.

David Wright, aged 22, of Bloomfield, Pines, Essex, admitted two charges of assaulting his son, Terry, and causing him grievous bodily harm.

Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said the baby began crying as Mr Wright was watching television. He told the police: "I got hold of his legs and I deliberately broke it."

In the second incident, Mr Beaumont said, the child started crying as Mr Wright was doing carpentry. He told the police: "I deliberately dropped him. He got on my nerves."

Mr Wright, 24, was the defence of Mr Wright, said he had become depressed by being out of work. The baby had fully recovered and was now in care.

Water piped to village

From John Chatteris
Manchester

An alternative water supply was piped into the homes of more than ten thousand people in the Whitworth Valley of Lancashire yesterday. Their supply, from the Cwm reservoir near Rochdale, has been polluted by phenol, a chemical used in the plastics industry.

The North West Water Authority appealed to the householders, however, to use their new supplies only for washing until the phenol has been washed from the system. Tankers will continue to provide drinking water.

In answer to complaints by Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, that the water authority had shown insufficient regard for consumer safety and health, the Rochdale Water Board issued warnings, the authority said: "We took the appropriate action at the necessary time."

It added that the pollution had been detected by its monitoring service late on Friday and the police gave warnings on Saturday night.

Tory guide tells how to oppose the comprehensives

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education, science and the arts, and Mr Leon Brittan, MP, publish a 30-page guide today on how to prevent schools from going comprehensive.

Mr St John-Stevens announced yesterday at a press conference to launch the guide: "We have had offers from a number of distinguished lawyers and QCs who are prepared to give their services free to do a case if it actually comes before the court. The guide makes it clear that its purpose is not to encourage litigation but to let parents, governors and local government councillors know their legal rights. It emphasizes:

Recourse to the courts to challenge the exercise of the Secretary of State's power to implement his educational policy is something that should only be done in a carefully chosen case. Nevertheless, the possibility of such a challenge should be as widely known as possible."

The Government is still considering whether to use legislation to force seven local education authorities to submit plans for going completely comprehensive, but Mr St John-Stevens thought it would be difficult to draft. Another 30 authorities were using delaying tactics to resist Government pressure to go comprehensive, he said.

The guide says that if a local authority decides to close a big grammar school it must say how it will provide education for its pupils.

It gives a warning against "backdoor" attempts by local authorities to prevent selection. It says: "A local education authority which has a selective school in its area is obliged to provide a genuine selection procedure for that school. Otherwise it is changing the character of the school and that requires permission from the Secretary of State."

The guide also warns parents to watch out for "zoning" arrangements to deprive a selective school of a large catchment area from which to choose its pupils. That is not lawful, the guide says.

It accepts that if regulations to phase out direct-grant schools are approved by Parliament they will have no legal protection. It urges local authorities to continue paying for places at direct-grant schools that choose to go independent.

The Conservative Party has made it plain that on returning to office it will introduce legislation re-constituting the direct-grant schools on a statutory basis. The direct school list will be re-opened and priority for inclusion on it will be given to those schools that present an enjoyable direct-grant status. The most helpful action that can be taken by Conservative local education authorities is to take up places at those direct-grant schools which opt for independence.

How to Save your Schools, written by St John-Stevens, MP, and Leon Brittan, MP (Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, Westminster, London, SW1, 50p). Leading article, page 15

Two jailed for part in stolen £20,000 cheque frauds

Two members of a gang of five that swindled banks of £20,000, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. It was stated that the cheques were stolen by a porter from Burrup Mathieson Ltd, security printers.

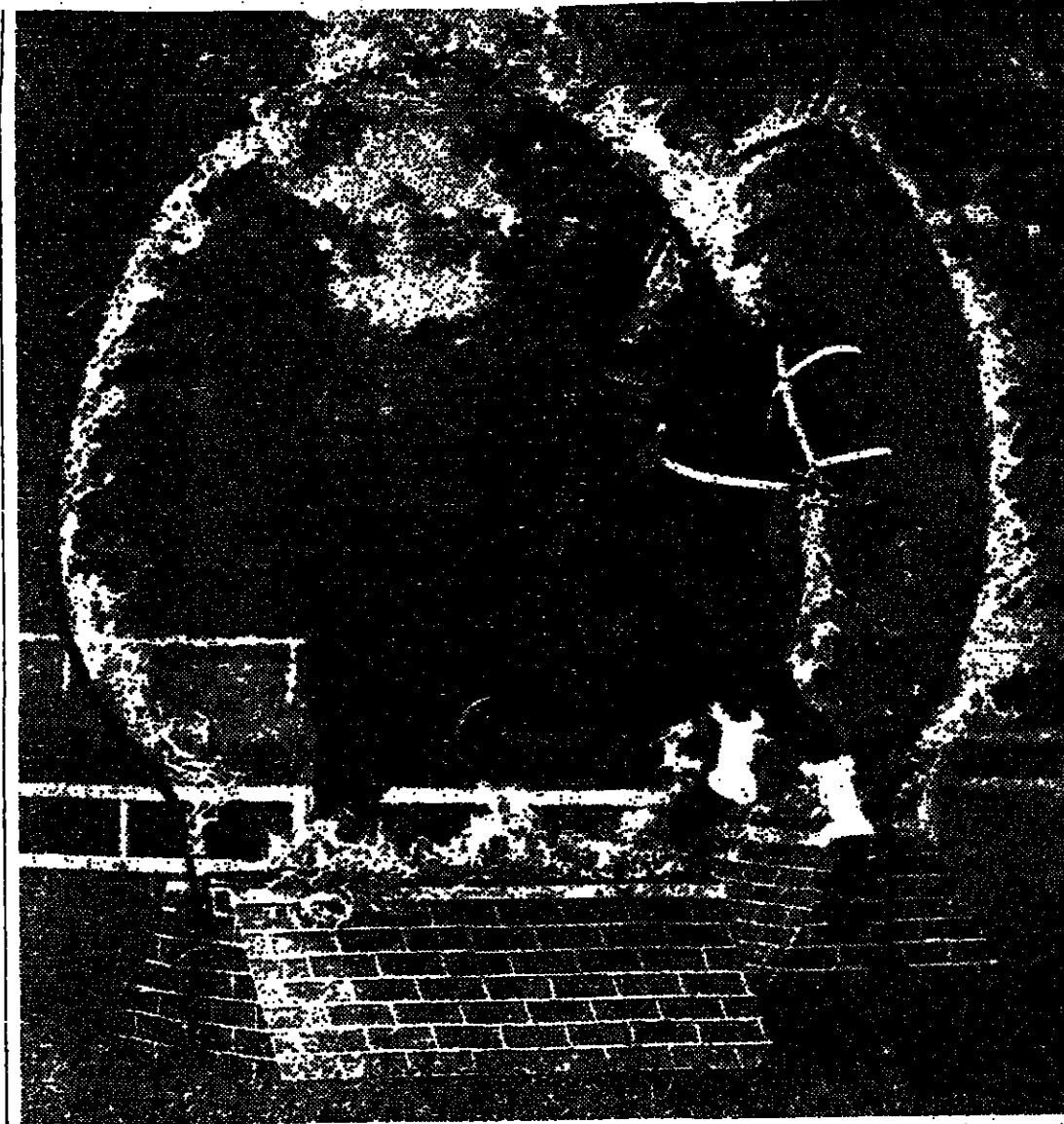
In the dock were William Wilkinson, aged 31, porter, of Manor Way, Polegate, Sussex; John Webster, aged 31, porter, of High Road, Nazeing, Essex; Nicholas Baring, 43, company director, of Pembroke Road, Notting Hill, London; and Michael Kelly, 31, managing director, of Doris Avenue, Bexleyheath, Greater London.

Mr Wilkinson was given two-year concurrent jail terms on each of four charges of stealing cheques involving Hambro Life Assurance, Banstead Urban District Council, City of Winchester. He was given a

similar sentence for plotting to defraud London clearing banks.

Mr Webster was given two-year concurrent jail terms on each charge of receiving the Hambro cheque, uttering a forged £16,800 cheque, stealing £16,750 from Barclays Bank and plotting to defraud the clearing banks. He denied the charges.

Mr Baring admitted attempting to obtain 100 watches by deception involving a £500 cheque and was given a nine-month jail term, suspended for two years. Sentence was deferred for six months in respect of Mr Brown, who admitted receiving stolen cheques, uttering two cheques and stealing a total of £4,500 from Lloyds Bank, and Mr Kelly, who admitted receiving a cheque and uttering one.



A member of the activity riding team taking part in a rehearsal yesterday for the Metropolitan Police Horse Show and Tournament to be held at Imber Court, Surrey, on Friday and Saturday.

£980,000 railway museum is buffing up buffers for opening day and for the year's expected 400,000 visitors 'Thomas the Tank Engine' leads the show

By Kenneth Gosling

One of the first exhibits that will be seen when the National Railway Museum at York opens its doors to visitors on September 27

Gazelle, the smallest locomotive built for the standard gauge of railways, according to Dr John Coiley, keeper of the museum. It used to be owned by the Army.

Dr Coiley said it should serve to reassure young children who will be among the 400,000 visitors expected in the museum's first full year of operation.

"We thought it important to put Gazelle near the entrance," he said. "Children can be a bit overawed by the bigger locomotives, but they can identify with this little one which is a bit like Thomas the Tank Engine, which a lot of them know about."

Dr Coiley, father of three children, is a lifelong rail enthusiast and a metallurgist with 16 years in industry behind him. He joined the Science Museum as an assistant keeper 18 months ago. He had much experience in interpreting modern technology for industry and believes that to be an important prerequisite for his present job.

He told me during a tour of the refurbished engine sheds near York station: "We are assuming that the railway enthusiast who comes here will be able to look after himself and we will do what we can to provide back-up material."

"But we are aiming primarily at the family visitor, the school party and the student. Half of all our visitors we expect to be schoolchildren."

The £980,000 museum, paid for by British Rail, is all but complete, in spite of earlier delays. The first of the 70 staff are buffing up buffers, repainting and repairing the exhibits, which come from Clapham, London, and the old Queen Street museum in York.

This year is a vintage one for rail enthusiasts, marking as it does the 150th anniversary of the Stockton-Darlington railway, which was not the first regular passenger service, as Dr Coiley is careful to point out. "The significance of September 27, our opening day, is that it was the first occasion in 1825 on which a steam engine was used to haul passengers", he said.

"After that opening day the engines were regarded as far too precious to haul passengers and they were used for coal traffic. The system as we know it today did not really start until 1830 with the first inter-city, the Liverpool-Manchester service, which used Stephenson's Rocket (locomotive).

One of the Rocket's contemporaries, the Agnorita, dating from 1829, is the oldest exhibit at the museum, which the Duke of Edinburgh will open. Eventually the Agnorita may be joined by a model engine from Butlin's, part of a plan by Dr Coiley to encourage sponsorship.

He is also anxious to see the return to Britain of some of the prime examples of British locomotives and carriages which were exported in the 1920s and 1930s. He has his eye on a particular engine supplied by the North British Company, which is still working out of Nanjing.

Meanwhile more immediate is whether to leave the large collection of railway signs in their original condition or to restore those that need it before they go up on the walls.

One such sign reads: "These closets are intended for the convenience of the passengers only. Workmen, cabmen, fishporters and idlers are not permitted to use them."

In the first five-year phase Dr Coiley's aim is to install a model railway to demonstrate signalling systems and permanent way.

He says: "A good working model is a way of making it interesting, but one of the penalties of being a national museum is that people expect the best one there is. So it will take time."

The museum, mainly because of financial stringencies, will not have a direct link for visitors from York station. Locomotives are more privileged: they can be shunted straight in.

Authorized parties will have a close view of Queen Victoria's rail saloon by walking through it; others must be content to gaze through the windows, but Dr Coiley has decided they will, at least, be able to see more by replacing tungsten lamps with quartz halogens.

It may delight the visitors but whether Queen Victoria would have been amused is another matter.

Children handle weapons: Children are being allowed to handle weapons and uniforms during the school holidays at the National Army Museum, at Chelsea (our Defence Correspondent writes).

A programme to provide facilities for young people at the museum will last for a fortnight beginning on Saturday. Staff will provide sketching materials and help to children involved in school projects on military history.

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Man of 20 remanded in stabbed PC case

Desmond Arnaz Wilson, aged 20, was accused at Birmingham yesterday of fatally stabbing Police Constable David Green outside a dance hall. Mr Wilson, a spry, of Handsworth, Birmingham, was remanded in custody until July 30.

Reporting restrictions were lifted. Mr Ian Manser, for the prosecution, said: "PC Green, aged 20, was on foot patrol near the Rainbow Suite dance hall when he spoke to a woman with a knife in his waistband."

The youth pushed him and ran off, but PC Green chased and caught him. He brought him back but was attacked by friends of the youth, who knocked him down and forced him to release his prisoner.

PC Green tried to get hold of one of them and was stabbed in the chest. Mr Wilson was arrested yesterday.

At the opening of the inquest on PC Green, just before Mr Arthur Kenneth Green, the coroner, said: "My family would like to thank the passer-by who helped my son and we are grateful today of the family of the accused man."

The inquest was adjourned.

Woman jailed for trying to burn lodger

A mother and son tried to burn their lodger out of a garden shed where he had set up home, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mrs Helen Roche, aged 43, and her son, Gary, aged 17, threw a paraffin-soaked towel at Mr Peter Sparrow, the lodger, who had set up a small business in the shed. Mrs Roche, aged 43, was sentenced to 12 months in prison, and Mr Sparrow, aged 43, to 12 months.

Both the defendants admitted setting the shed on fire with intent of being reckless as to whether life was endangered. Their not guilty pleas to attempted murder were accepted by the Crown.

The judge said it was appalling that Mrs Roche was prescribed a powerful hypnotic drug for over 15 years and bought further black market supplies. He sentenced her to four years' jail.

Sentence on Gary Roche was postponed while probation officers try to find somewhere for him to live.

Cut programmes back on the air: Weekend *Woman's Hour* and a regular play, two BBC radio programmes, dropped for economy reasons earlier this year, will return on Saturday afternoons on Radio 4 from October, because of popular demand, the BBC says.

New programmes on Saturdays, shared between Radios 3 and 4, will be a midday series of school programmes, presented by Robin Davis, and a concert of "Music of the masters". The 4th Dimension programme will be dropped because of small audiences.

Bomb trial adjourned: The Birmingham bomb trial at Lancaster Crown Court was adjourned yesterday until Monday because Mr Justice Bridge, who is in hospital with gastritis.

Miss the Heathrow traffic instead of your plane

We're sorry, but it's only fair to warn you that essential building and roadworks involved in the construction of the new Piccadilly Line underground link could delay traffic and parking at the airport over the holiday period.

So please don't come by car if you can avoid it. You'll be better off catching an airline coach from a town terminal, a London Transport bus (82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West) a Green Line coach 724 or 727, or British Rail airlink coaches from Feltham, Reading or Woking stations.

Meanwhile we're improving the airport as fast as we can. Have a good holiday.

British Airports Authority

Seven years for blackmailing bank with 'bomb'

A Hungarian who planted a hoax bomb, Peter Kiss, aged 31, of no fixed address, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court for seven years yesterday after pleading guilty to a £16,000 blackmailing demand on Barclays Bank, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Mr Frank Horne, for the prosecution, said that 10 days after leaving prison, Mr Kiss approached Mr Robert Simpson, a Westminster Council manager, saying he had a plan for blackmailing a bank with a bomb.

Mr Simpson told the police and was given £20 to enable Mr Kiss to buy materials for the "bomb".

An award of £25 from public funds was made by Judge Argyle to Mr Simpson.

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HOME NEWS

Council begins rent-arrears evictions

Mr. James Greenall, a car broker of Bonner Road, Wokingham, Hampshire, was evicted from his council house yesterday because he owes £247 in rent. He, his wife, and three children were on holiday when the bailiffs arrived, so the council changed the locks on the house.

The eviction is the first of a series planned by the council after it found that the tenants owe about £5,000 in rent arrears. A hundred owe at least £100.

A council official said: "We shall rehouse the [Greenalls] in temporary accommodation when they return unless they have a very good reason. All people who are evicted in this new drive will be rehoused in lower-standard accommodation."

Crossman hearing opens today

The legal battle over the Crossman diaries starts in earnest today when Mr. Silkin, the Attorney General, asks a judge in the High Court to grant an injunction stopping publication of the diaries either in book form or in *The Sunday Times*.

The action is being brought against *The Sunday Times*, owner of *The Sunday Times*, and the diaries' publishers, against the literary executors of the Crossman estate; and

Judge bemoans fate of South Seas journey

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The hard life of a High Court judge was movingly described by Mr. Justice Megarry yesterday when he announced his decision to visit a remote South Sea island at the centre of a long legal battle.

The judge is to inspect the site of the phosphate workings in Banaba, an island of the Gilbert and Ellice group. Its citizens have launched two High Court actions against the British Government. The first is in its sixth year.

He said his visit "would be far from a pleasant holiday trip to the South Seas. The journey would be long and exhausting, and a proper inspection of the rugged terrain would probably involve a considerable degree of strenuous activity in a high temperature."

"Nevertheless... it seems to me to fall within the bounds of what a litigant is reasonably entitled to expect from the judge."

In the first action, Banaban landowners want the Government and the British Phosphate Commissioners (a consortium formed by Britain, New Zealand and Australia) to replace worked-out phosphate mines with food-bearing trees so that the citizens can return. Since 1942 they have lived in Rabi, an island of the Ellice group, but they want to return when the phosphate mining ends in a few years.

In the second action, which will start when the first has finished, the Banabans claim £22m phosphate royalties. Mr. Justice Megarry's trip is expected to last three weeks. It is believed to be the first time a High Court judge has carried out his duties abroad.

Law Report, page 7

WEST EUROPE

Bomb attack at Franco party HQ in Valencia

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 21

Unknown attackers set fire to a bar at the local headquarters of the official National Movement in Valencia today, according to reports published in Madrid. At least one petrol bomb exploded in a pre-dawn raid on the headquarters.

No one was hurt, and damages were slight as the fire was quickly extinguished. Prime suspects were members of the Movimiento Revolucionario Antifascista Patriótico (FRAP), the same organization which killed one policeman and seriously wounded another in Madrid last week, and which first bombed a police station in Barcelona last Friday.

In Barcelona, Cardinal Narciso Jubany, the Archbishop, condemned a series of recent attacks on bookshops by right-wing extremists, one of which caused damage of more than £8,000.

A note distributed by several civic organizations over the weekend explained the content of conversations their representatives had with the Archbishop and Señor Enrique Masó, the mayor of Barcelona. Both expressed their concern and disgust with such extremist activities.

In Madrid today, the Supreme Court confirmed sentences passed by a political court on five young people convicted of illegal association for taking part in non-violent activities of an outlawed Marxist organization known as the United Revolutionary Action. Their sentences ranged from four months to three years in prison.

Dinner party excites interest of ETA nationalists living in Biarritz

From Robert Fisk
Biarritz

Shortly after dark one hot evening seven weeks ago, three travellers arrived in Biarritz after crossing the Spanish border at Irun. They checked into different hotels. At this time of year the town is thronged with tourists and there was no reason for the police to pay any particular attention to the new arrivals.

One of them, an Italian of 24, gave his name as Carlo Pelagatti and checked into the President Hotel in the centre of Biarritz, a high, slim building which overlooks the main boulevard.

The second man, who carried an Australian passport, turned up at the Montargaria Hotel near by and asked for a room; he gave his name as David Williams Edwards.

The third visitor was called Miguel Sanchez Parajes, aged 49, and he gave his address as Avenida Generalissimo in Madrid. He went to the Palais Hotel.

The three scarcely left their hotels, although they made several telephone calls. Sanchez Parajes called Edwards to his room at the Palais and, according to the police, held a dinner party for four in the hotel restaurant.

It was this dinner which first excited the interest of Basque nationalists living in Biarritz. It seems that several of them—refugees from the Spanish Basque provinces who had become deeply worried about the bomb explosions which were occurring regularly in the neighbourhood—were sitting at another table a few feet away and overheard some of the conversation. The men, apparently, were talking about a rendezvous.

From that moment, members of the ETA separatist movement started to make inquiries about the identity of newly arrived visitors from Spain. They found, for instance, that both Sanchez Parajes and Pelagatti made a number of telephone calls to Madrid. Pelagatti made a call to Madrid 457 61 01 and Sanchez Parajes to Madrid 222 2791.



The photograph of the wounded man carrying an Australian passport in the name of Edwards, as it appeared in the ETA magazine "Enbata".

On June 3, three days after the first visitors arrived in Biarritz, another man checked into the President Hotel, giving his name as Marcel Cardona Amorós. According to ETA, the man was reported to the police by Basque nationalists because he was known to be wanted on arms charges in France.

Amorós was born in Rabat in 1938, according to the passport which he showed to the hotel.

Miguel Sanchez left the Palais the following day after having spoken on the telephone to the Arab. On the day after that, Edwards left his own room, met two men in a car outside the hotel and was driven away. Whom he met is not known for certain, but the two President guests also checked out within the hour.

What is known is that that same evening, a tremendous explosion shook the home of Señor Yosu Urruticoechea, a Basque refugee living in the Avenue de Milady in Biarritz. He lived there with his wife and two young children, but none of them was hurt because the explosion had occurred prematurely.

Beside one wall of his house was a headless body. An arm was lying next to a car on the opposite side of the road. And staggering down the avenue was a young man who was so stunned and badly injured that he was talking vaguely about an explosion. When the police arrived, they found that the man was carrying an Australian passport in the name of Edwards.

ETA do not know what happened to Sanchez Parajes although he is thought to have returned to Spain before the explosion. A man was seen running away along the Avenue de Milady immediately after the blast; this may have been Pelagatti. No one has heard of Cardona since he left his hotel. Both ETA and the police believe that it was his body that Urruticoechea found lying next to his wall.

The police spent some days waiting to interview Edwards as he lay seriously ill in hospital from wounds sustained in the explosion. He is now in the Chagny prison, presumably awaiting trial although the

police will say nothing formally about him.

But the telephone calls made by the four visitors to Biarritz over the five day period. Several were made to a construction company in Madrid, and others to a bar in the centre of the city. But 457 61 01 turned out to be a number belonging to the Guardia Civil, the Spanish police in Madrid. One hotel staff member has confirmed the call made to Madrid 222 2791. This is not listed in the Madrid telephone book but I telephoned this number and a young man answered. He said: "This is the office of the Director General of state security."

The French police are convinced that the Spanish Government are employing mercenaries to cross the frontier and attack Basque nationalists who have sought refugee status in France.

Edwards, meanwhile, has had the embarrassment of seeing his own picture in ETA's magazine *Enbata*; a Basque took a quick photograph of him as he was being taken from the hospital.

US interested in Navy nuclear submarine project

From Our Correspondent
Washington

A model nuclear submarine built at a cost of £250,000 is being used by naval scientists to measure how effectively nuclear submarines and their weaponry will be when subjected to underwater attack. It is the first time such experiments have been carried out.

The experiments are being conducted under top security conditions at the Naval Construction Research Establishment at Rosyth Dockyard, the fitting and refuelling base of Britain's Polaris submarine fleet.

A naval spokesman said yesterday that the United States

had very considerable interest in the experiments and substantial collaboration was expected during trials.

The job of designing and building a small model nuclear submarine—the A2—was given to the Naval Construction Research Establishment four years ago because full-scale trials would have been very expensive and almost impossible to perform.

The A2 was launched at the South Arm of Rosyth dockyard almost unnoticed by the labour force of six thousand. The first tests and trials will be monitored by scientists on equipment inside the establishment's laboratories at the South Arm.

New scheme to preserve countryside

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Countryside Commission said yesterday that it planned to establish about 30 demonstration farms to show how modern farming methods could be reconciled with the need to conserve the countryside.

The scheme is the result of a report published by the commission last October. It concluded that changes now taking place are as extensive as those produced by the eighteenth-century enclosure, but that the disappearance of small woodlands, trees and hedgerows could be offset by planning on unproductive areas such as steep slopes, boundaries, banks and verges.

Commission officials recognize that the farmer's main task is to produce food as economically as possible and that increasing mechanization is inevitable. To suggest, as some conservationist groups have done, that the removal of trees and hedges should be subject to planning control is unrealistic, they feel.

Their view is that, while the landscape must inevitably alter, the changes need not necessarily be for the worse; something equally attractive can be established in its place.

A pilot demonstration project is advertising for a consultant to negotiate with farmers interested in taking part in the scheme. It is expected to last about three years, and the cost is estimated at £50,000.

Volunteers 'must help the aged'

Volunteers must have to play a bigger role in helping the elderly as cuts in state spending took effect, Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, said yesterday.

He told the charity's annual meeting in London that it was unrealistic and irresponsible to plant big capital programmes and costly new buildings when there was no cash to administer and staff them.

'Scottish Daily News' will change to tabloid form

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

The Scottish Daily News, the paper launched by a workers' cooperative, is to be produced in tabloid form from August 18. Mr. Eric Tough, the general manager, said yesterday: "The essential character of the News will be retained in a more compact form. A survey confirmed that most people in Scotland would prefer this format and it is now technically possible for us to produce it."

The paper was launched 10 weeks ago with £1.2m from the Government, on the former Beaverbrook presses in Albion Street, Glasgow. Mr Tough admitted that it had been the worst possible time to launch a newspaper. Average circulation

between May 5 and July had been 151,000, he said. The first month had been profitable, the second unprofitable, but a circulation of 151,000 could be viable provided there was enough advertising.

The new format will be accompanied by a £35,000 publicity campaign and reduced advertising rates. Mr Tough denied that the Government was to be approached for more money, and said the paper had the cash to finance the changes without help. Mr. Allister Macle, chairman of the works council, said that most of the changes had been done voluntarily and a tabloid paper had already been produced on a trial run.

British women lose chance to keep bridge lead

By Our Bridge Correspondent

After the brilliant 20-0 win the British women's team achieved in the seventh round of the European Bridge Championships at Brighton to reach the top of the table, hopes ran high when in the key match against Italy, Britain established a half-century lead. Sandra Landy and Nicola Gardner were a model of steadiness in the closed room, and Edna Marks and Fred Gordon, the reigning world champions, delighted the capacity audience in Viewgraph by making a vulnerable small slam on a hand where their Italian counterparts went down in a grand slam.

Careful defence was needed by the British pair in the closed room to avoid being caught in a pseudo squeeze. In the second half the Italians registered a slam swing, and with other small hands going their way, won by seven tricks for 2-8 victory points. That brought only back to the top of the table with only a point ahead of Britain, thus Britain lost a golden opportunity to consolidate a lead.

The women's championship has used the half-way mark, and they appear on paper to have the tougher programme in the remaining matches. Leading position after 15 rounds:

July 12-15: Britain 120; 2. Austria 117; 3. Ireland 98; 4. Sweden 92; 5. Spain 80.

In the open series Britain beat Austria 20-0 in the fourteenth round, 15 to drop one place, fourth. Italy beat Germany 15-4 in the fourteenth round and 13-7 in the key match of the fifth round. With eight rounds remaining, Italy's lead has been to 27 points, and it is difficult to see the team being overtaken. Leading positions after 15 rounds:

July 22-27: France 200; Poland 194; 3. Ireland 175; 4. Denmark 173; 5. Greece 166; 6. Switzerland 164; 7. Russia 161.

Charges for amenity beds, payable to NHS patients preferred to pay extra for privacy, are to go up from £2 to £3 a day from August 1, the Department of Health and Social Security announced last night. The rate for a bed in a small ward will be increased by 50p to £1.50 a day. Charges were first raised in April, 1972.

Benefit stopped for 8,000 women a year

Our Social Services Correspondent

About eight thousand women a year are refused supplementary benefit or have it withdrawn under the cohabitation rule, Mr. O'Malley, Minister of State for Social Security, disclosed in a parliamentary written answer last night. He said could not indicate how many of those women were widows.

Mr. O'Malley said figures on the operation of the cohabitation rule showed that in 1974, 1981, 1982 and 1983, 8,000 women lost their pensions under the rule, but 30 had them restored after appeal.

The figures were the first on cohabitation to be produced for a year and the first indication of the results of a special survey announced last July. Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who tabled five questions on cohabitation, said last night that he was disturbed that more definite figures had not been given.

"I see no reason why they cannot give figures for the number of widows whose supplementary benefit was withdrawn when they are supposed to have improved their survey techniques," he said. "It is also

strange that they cannot produce the figures when they have done a special survey. I shall be taking the issue up personally."

The Supplementary Benefits Commission is reviewing the cohabitation rule, and a special survey was conducted last December of the numbers of women it affects. A report on the review is expected to be completed in the autumn, but it is not clear that it will be published. The estimate of eight thousand women annually affected by the rule is the only figure from the special survey to have been published so far.

Profitable use of energy resources

Much of the earth's resources are consumed in our essential industries, so it is vitally necessary that they are used efficiently. All resources are precious, not the least being energy, but not only is electricity production flexible enough to be able to use all primary fuels but many electrical processes provide real savings in raw materials.

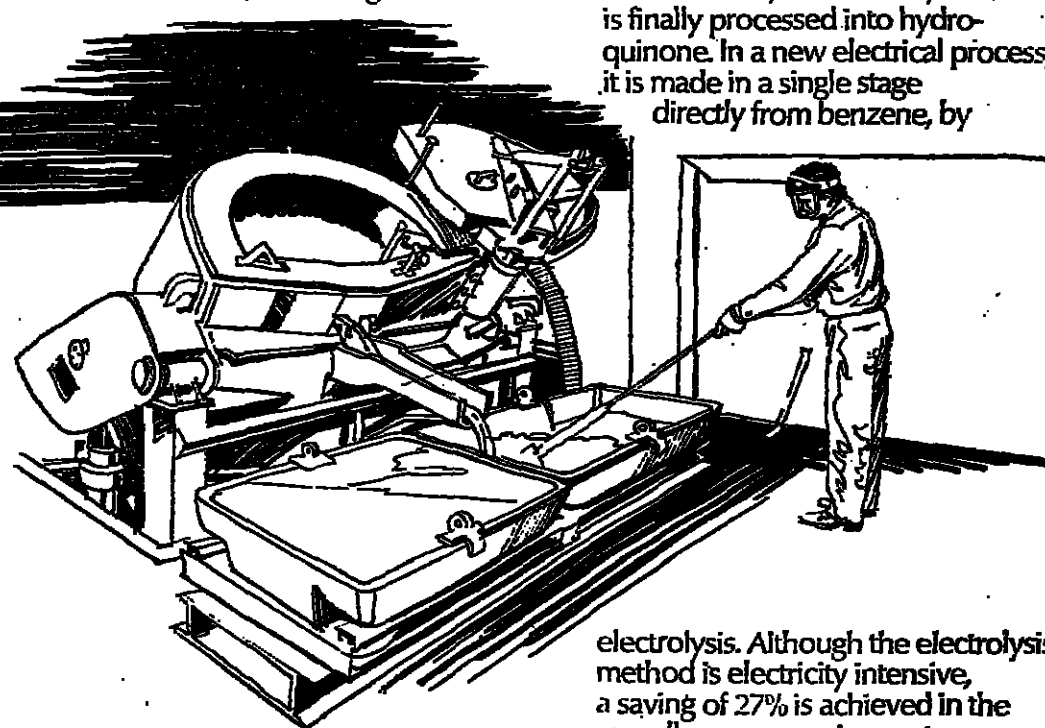
Electricity and metal savings

The use of electricity for metal melting, for instance, can bring economies in terms of reduced material loss. Traditional aluminium melting furnaces produce aluminium oxide 'dross' which, on average,

to extract aluminium from the ore so that any reduction of melting losses results in energy savings too.

Reducing overall energy requirements

Usually the cost of electricity constitutes only a small fraction of the final cost of an article—normally less than 5%. But in electro-chemical processes the proportion is necessarily much higher, although hidden benefits often result. For instance, the traditional way of making the photographic chemical hydroquinone is by a three-stage process, starting with benzene to produce nitrobenzene, then aniline, which is finally processed into hydroquinone. In a new electrical process, it is made in a single stage directly from benzene, by



amounts to a total metal loss of about 2.5% whereas electric furnaces produce not more than 1%. But not only metal is saved in this way. It takes a great deal of energy

electrolysis. Although the electrolysis method is electricity intensive, a saving of 27% is achieved in the overall energy requirement.

These examples illustrate the need to consider all resources in industrial processing and not just energy in isolation.

Electricity does the nation a power of good



The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

WEST EUROPE

Italian ruling party faces three problems of survival

From Peter Nicholas
Rome, July 21

The governing Christian Democrats spent today talking to no great effect—because most members of the National Council decided to boycott the debate on the party's future until the crucial vote tomorrow.

The hiatus has its significance. The party which has ruled Italy for some three decades is facing three problems of varying immediacy: the fate of the present Government, the future leadership of the party and—much the most important—consideration—the way in which it can, or cannot, reestablish a relationship with a rapidly changing country.

Three days of debate at the National Council can scarcely be said to have settled any of these questions; but the future has become clearer, at least along the general lines of a dominant party finally forced to face a situation for which the monopoly of power has done little to prepare it. The reality is much as if an elderly and distinguished conductor suddenly noticed that the orchestra was playing a completely different work from that which he was conducting.

The object of this meeting of the National Council was to look at the situation after the substantial Communist gains at the regional elections last month. The reaction turned first on personalities.

Senator Amintore Fanfani, the party secretary, came under attack as the architect of a conservative policy which left too much ground for manoeuvre on the left to the Communists, the party's principal adversary. The senator refused to offer his resignation and is still insisting on a vote of confidence in his leadership before agreeing to leave his post.

A majority on the council is against him, but Christian Democratic habits are always aimed at avoiding public clashes, however bitter the per-

sonal struggles may be, and one of the party's internal problems is how to change the leadership without the appearance of a conflict.

On both the Government and the party leadership, a degree of agreement appears to be building up round the proposals put forward yesterday by Signor Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister. He wants to save his Government with the object of strengthening it in the future with more wholehearted support from the Socialists for a genuinely new policy evolved after the leftward shift in the country.

His proposal for the party was a form of collective leadership. He was not specific about what he had in mind, but it seems likely that he would want the leaders of the Christian Democratic parliamentary parties in both Houses to belong to the enlarged secretariat, and probably the Prime Minister, as a means of breaking down the distinction between party and Government.

The Italian system does not at the moment accept the idea that the party leader should also lead the Government, and in terms of real power the party secretary is superior to the Prime Minister.

Fundamentally, the party is also having to face what can be called the end of an era. The Christian Democrats have looked all ways during their long period of power for allies.

Yesterday, Signor Moro made clear that the familiar type of centrist Democratic party at an end; but he added that the alliance of Socialists with the Christian Democrats was vital to the future of Italian democracy, especially after the move to the left.

The Christian Democrats, with or without Senator Fanfani, must attempt the task of bringing themselves into line with the country's aspirations and be the expression of them. To do so, as Signor Moro told them yesterday, they must face a thorough process of renewal.

Portugal's left concentrates its fire on Dr Soares

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, July 21

Attacks upon Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, have grown more bitter as the combined forces of the left are preparing for a showdown with his party, which has challenged the military leaders of the country. The attacks began to multiply after Dr Soares's demand at a mass Socialist rally on Saturday night that General Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, be replaced.

The attacks on the Socialist leader have come from the Armed Forces Movement (AFM), the Communist Party, the trade unions, workers groups and private individuals.

The AFM has put out a lengthy statement supporting General Gonçalves and accusing the Socialist Party leaders of unleashing "an escalation of physical violence" in the country through "demagogic, lies and libel".

The AFM also accused Dr Soares of insulting the "honesty and intentions" which motivate the movement.

The Communist Party has accused the Socialist Party of organizing its weekend Lisbon rally with a view to gathering a great concentration of reaction-

ary forces which, occupying the capital, would demand the formation of a right-wing Government.

The communist controlled trades union umbrella organization, the Uniao Nacional, has asserted that Dr Soares's attack on the Prime Minister could only serve capitalism. Only four days ago a spokesman for the AFM declared publicly that one of the errors being made was to confuse the Socialist Party with reactionaries.

Lisbon, July 21.—President Costa Gomes tonight summoned Dr Soares to the Presidential Palace for talks as the Council of the Revolution discussed the political situation. A presidential spokesman said General Costa Gomes had left the council to hold separate talks with Dr Soares and Senhor Antonio Lopes Cardoso, the leader of the largest Socialist group in the Constituent Assembly.—Reuter.

Michael Horsby writes from Brussels: Major Melo Antunes, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, has cancelled a visit he planned to make to Brussels tomorrow. He was to have met EEC foreign ministers to discuss the terms of an ambitious programme of financial aid for his country.

Two die on Matterhorn

Zermatt, July 21.—Two German climbers died yesterday after falling from the 12,000ft high Hornli ridge of the Matterhorn.

The Swiss air rescue service said tourists below heard the climbers, as they hung from their safety ropes, shouting for help and saw their signal flares but did not realize they needed assistance.

A group of Japanese alpinists finally gave an alert and a rescue helicopter went up after nightfall to pick up the first man, who was already dead.

The body of the other was recovered this morning. The rescue service said they were the first victims this year on the Matterhorn.—AP.

OVERSEAS

Resignation of two ministers in Argentina

Buenos Aires, July 21.—President Isabel Peron of Argentina today accepted the resignation of Senator Veintimilla, Minister of the Economy, and Senator Lopez Rega, Minister of Social Welfare.

The General Confederation of Labour (CGT), whose leaders had hour-long talks with Señora Peron today on Argentina's economic crisis, regard both ministers as close associates of the President's former chief adviser, Senator Jose Lopez Rega.

The decision to accept the resignation of Senator Rodriguez, a further concession to the powerful confederation, came in an official communiqué shortly before the President's meeting with the labour leaders.

It said that Senator Ernesto Corvalan Nenciar, the Justice Minister, would temporarily replace Senator Rodriguez who tendered his resignation last Thursday amid widespread criticism of his policies. Senator Villone was appointed Social Welfare Minister only 10 days ago to replace Senator Lopez Rega.

Labour leaders have also called for the dismissal of Senator Cecilio Conditi, the Labour Minister, saying they were not consulted about his appointment shortly before the end of his term, which had been postponed because of the President's bout of influenza.—Reuter.

Israel issues a warning that it will resist coercion over Sinai force

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, July 21

The Israel Government today served notice it will resist Egyptian attempts to coerce the Security Council into a stronger anti-Israel stance by threatening to end the United Nations peacekeeping force from Sinai.

Israel officials said they have not been officially informed of Egypt's terms for approving the extension of the mandate of the United Nations emergency force which expires on Thursday.

However, Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday the Egyptians will demand Security Council action going beyond the resolution, adopted after the October war of 1973, which set up the peacekeeping force.

He said Egypt will demand a move spelling out more clearly the need for full implementation of the resolution adopted after the six-day war. The earlier resolution had called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the termination of belligerency.

The Rabin Government gave its answer at 4 am today after a six-hour meeting. A statement said the Government will "resist any change in the res-



Señor López Rega, former Argentine Minister of Social Welfare, with members of his bodyguard, takes leave of a stewardess on his arrival at Madrid airport from Rio de Janeiro.

urgent measures to protect workers' purchasing power, reduced by price increases of up to 300 per cent over the past month.

There was no immediate statement on the outcome of their talks today, which had been postponed because of the President's bout of influenza.—Reuter.

Madrid, July 21.—Senator Lopez Rega arrived in Madrid today from Rio de Janeiro and said he had come for medical treatment. He also told reporters that he was travelling throughout Europe as a "special minister".

No member of the Argentine Embassy was at the airport to meet him. He denied that there had been any disagreements with Señora Peron, and added: "You can believe what the newspapers say if you like, but I resigned because of illness." When asked if he would go back to Argentina soon, he said that depended on the situation there.—Reuter.

FBI men 'in 1,500 burglaries'

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, July 21

The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted about 1,500 burglaries of foreign embassies, Mafia organizations and extremists over a period from the Second World War to 1966, according to *Newsweek* magazine.

Mr Clarence Kelly, the Director of the FBI, admitted last week that the agency had made many "surprising" entries over the years and the magazine's story carries the matter a stage further.

It says that embassies were burgled at a rate of about one a month. Other targets were "mob" property and offices of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan and the Communist Party.

Newsweek claims that "bugs" were very seldom installed in foreign embassies or missions. The chief purpose was to photograph documents and coding machines. On one occasion, about 15 years ago it claims, a Czech defector passed a code machine and nearly a lorry-load of files through the window.

Other embassies burgled were those of Poland and Yugoslavia, and a number of Arab countries. On one occasion FBI agents met Israeli agents in the same building. They saluted and walked away.

The stories are very graphic and very dramatic. Mr Edward Levi, the Attorney General, has already announced that he is looking into them. The FBI comes under his jurisdiction.

Mr Kelly said last week that when the burglaries were carried out, they were believed to be for espionage. They were stopped in 1966 by Mr Edgar J. Hoover, then director of the FBI, who apparently got cautious in his old age.

The Watergate burglars, of course, acted in exactly the same way, and believed to the end that they had been justified in doing so because their authority came from so high.

Newsweek says that FBI agents had no identification on them at all when they carried out their burglaries and "were on their own" if they ever got caught. It did not say whether any, in fact, were caught.

The Bill of Rights prohibits unlawful entry into private property, and the law of nations is very firm about the sanctity of embassies. *Newsweek* says that the Russian Embassy is too well guarded to be burgled, but that East European embassies were more vulnerable.

Congress will now presumably look into these allegations as an extension of its investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

French deny troop landings at loyal Comores island

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 21

French Government sources today denied that French troops had been landed on Mayotte, the small island of the reformed Suez Canal, off the east coast of Africa, which wants to remain French although the other islands have just declared themselves independent.

The allegation about troop reinforcements, made at the Kampala meeting today of the Organization of African Unity, came from Mr Ahmed Abdallah, who had himself proclaimed President of the Comoros group after the unilateral declaration of independence from France on July 6.

In Paris, the Secretary of French Overseas Territories, which is still exercising tutelage over Mayotte, also denied today Mr Abdallah's claim that French naval vessels were standing off the island. Its population is largely Christian and the islands are predominantly Muslim population on the other three islands.

There are some 200 French troops on Mayotte, which voted overwhelmingly against independence in last December's referendum. But, according to reports here, some 40 French

Foreign Legionnaires are due to go to the island.

President Abdallah, who insists the 40,000 inhabitants of Mayotte cannot be allowed to secede, had previously indicated his intention to mobilize Pan-African and Arab support for his cause.

After the unilateral declaration, the French Government agreed to the three islands' independence, but also to take account of the Mayotte population's wish to remain French.

In today's *Le Figaro*, Prince Said Ibrahim, son of the last Sultan of the Comores, accuses President Abdallah of having obtained independence "under the worst conditions possible".

The prince, a leader of one of the opposition parties who is about to return to the Comores, said he was willing to succeed Mr Abdallah if asked.

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Soyuz crew return to Earth right on time

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, July 21

The two Russian cosmonauts Colonel Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, successfully completed the Soviet part of the Apollo-Soyuz mission exactly on schedule at 10.51 GMT today.

For the first time a Soviet landing was televised live from the Soyuz 17 spacecraft, enabling millions of viewers in the Soviet Union and throughout the world to observe the Soyuz reentry module, suspended from a large striped parachute, floating to earth from the overcast skies.

The landing in the normally arid part of central Kazakhstan had been marked by rain squalls, but this did not affect the reentry, touchdown and recovery schedule, which went off with almost spot-on timing.

Even so, the sequence had its moments of drama and suspense, as when, during the fiery reentry into the thick atmosphere, radio contact was lost for seven minutes. Then, seconds before touchdown, the desert immediately beneath the module burst into swirls of flame and dust, blanketing the Soyuz.

This simply marked the activation of the soft-landing rockets. When the dust cleared, the cone-shaped module was reclining on the ground on its side, pulled over by the wind.

The recovery helicopter landed near by almost at once. The recovery team members rushed to the cone and after fumbling with the mechanism opened the hatch. Eager hands reached in and practically pulled the two cosmonauts out, slightly wobbly on their feet.

After being freed from their bulky space suits in temperatures touching 84°F, Colonel Leonov and Mr Kubasov went back to retrieve their flight journal and personal belongings. Meanwhile, more helicopters had landed and corpsing doctors, carrying doctors, technicians, Soviet correspondents and cameramen, from the baucite mining town of Arkalyk, 30 miles away.

After reporting that they felt "fine" just rocking a little, from both joy and tiredness, the two men were taken by helicopter to Arkalyk, where they transferred to an aircraft for the 300-mile flight to the Baikonur cosmodrome.

There they were to be debriefed and undergo medical tests according to the Soviet-American agreed programme.

Professor Nikolai Gornov, assigned to cover the medical aspects of the mission, assured reporters that his "patients" were in fine shape. The negative reaction of the Soviet cosmonauts to weightlessness on this flight had been far less pronounced than after previous flights.

A message of congratulations to the cosmonauts and to other Soviet participants in the mission, signed by Mr Brezhnev, the party leader, President Podgorny and Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, was broadcast immediately after the touchdown. It included praise for the American astronauts.

The flight of the Soviet-American space ships is a significant step in developing Soviet-American scientific co-operation. Its successful conclusion opens new prospects for joint work of different countries in the mastery of cosmic space, the Kremlin leaders stated.

General Shatalov, the Soviet cosmonaut, said his mission had proved how many of different persuasions could thanks to détente, cope with the world's many problems.

The Soviet cosmonauts are due for a triumphal parade in Moscow on Thursday, the day the Apollo crew are to splash down in the Pacific.

Some time after August there will be a gala reunion in Moscow for both crews.

France's *Washington Post* writes: "Houston's Apollo crew were generally impressed by the precision of the Soyuz landing. One ground commander murmured that the Soyuz had come within six miles of their chosen target, compared with four-fifths of a mile for the Apollo crew. The Soyuz, with Apollo, returned those might be used words."

Because Earth landing using retro-rockets as a brake device call for great accuracy, the two men were taken by helicopter to Arkalyk, where they transferred to an aircraft for the 300-mile flight to the Baikonur cosmodrome.

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Corpse found in Chinese tomb 2,100 years old

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 21

The discovery of an embalmed, fairly well-preserved corpse in a tomb some 2,100 years old in Hupei province is the second important archaeological find to be announced in China this month.

Official reports say the body is embalmed in a reddish fluid, seemingly similar to that in which the well-preserved corpse of a woman from about the same period was found in Hunan several years ago.

Lacquer ware and other burial objects were found at the Hupei site. The body apparently was that of a middle-aged official of the Han dynasty, aged over 50.

Earlier this month it was announced that thousands of life size pottery figures had been found underground near

the tomb of the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty in north-west China.

Peking, July 21.—The man's tomb also contained food and pen and ink writing material, according to the New China news agency. It said he had a good set of teeth, with his skin "remaining elastic and the small and big joints of the limbs still being movable".

Unearthed simultaneously with the corpse were more than 500 carved wooden burial objects, including miniature chariots, horses, cattle and figurines as well as clothing.

Food found in the tomb included boxes of ginger, dates, and fish. The time of the find was recorded on a jade seal.

There are some 200 French troops on Mayotte, which voted overwhelmingly against independence in last December's referendum. But, according to reports here, some 40 French

Saudi Premier in Paris for oil talks

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 21

Amir Fahd Abdul Aziz, the Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Paris at midday today, at the invitation of M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister.

The four-day official visit is expected to produce an agreement on the delivery of 150 million tons of oil over 10 years in return for the stepping up of industrial co-operation between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia is France's biggest supplier of oil. Last year it sent 41 million tons of oil, one third of France's total requirements.

The visit comes after a succession of official visits by Arab leaders during the first half of this year, including those of President Sadat of Egypt, and the rulers of Kuwait and Abu Dhabi.

Crowded Ford itinerary in Europe

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 21

President Ford leaves for Europe on Saturday to attend the signing of the European security treaty next week.

He will go first to Bonn for a two-day visit. He will then spend a day in Warsaw before flying to Helsinki on July 29.

After three days of summit meetings there, the President will return to Washington on August 4, in time for the arrival here of Mr Takeo Miki, the Japanese Prime Minister.

His original schedule included a meeting with President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in Vienna, perhaps to wit-

ness the signature of a new disengagement agreement between the two countries. The reason for the cancellation of this plan will doubtless emerge in time.

The President, who took office on August 9 last year, will thus have visited the major countries in central, southern and eastern Europe, Brussels and Helsinki, Japan and the Soviet Far East, during his first year.

Britain and France will apparently have to wait their turn.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: The final texts of the 35-nation conference on security and co-operation in Europe are already being printed in the six official languages. Copies for signature next week by heads of state in Helsinki will be bound in dark green leather, with gold lettering.

One necessary point of clarification, now that clear "v" are available, is that "v" advance notification military manoeuvres, one of conference's main confidence building measures, apply everywhere within the national boundaries of all Euro states.

The concept of a 1600-zone is only for the Euro zone of those states which accept the "v" advance notification military manoeuvres, one of conference's main confidence building measures, apply everywhere within the national boundaries of all Euro states.

The West originally set out to have this zone extended inside the Soviet Union, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Soviet Union, however, was 30 miles short.

The idea of a 1600-zone back from the frontiers, in the last respect, negotiations to the concept.

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CHINESE SNUFFBOTTLES SELL AT SOTHEBY'S



An Imperial Ch'ien Lung Ku Yieh
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هذا من الاصل

A car driven by Mr. Butcher struck the car from behind. He had a broken rib, bruises on his chest and abrasions on his head which he probably would not have suffered had he worn his seat belt. He was wearing a zipper, but a belt would have saved that. His wife and daughter were also injured. Mr. Butcher was

ought reasonably to have foreseen that if he did not act as a reasonable prudent man he might be hurt himself. Once a plaintiff is guilty of contributory negligence is disentitled from recovering anything. If contributory negligence was substantial cause of the injury. Since 1945 a plaintiff was

advised "If seat belts in your car make sense, then they should be payable." The Government's view was also plain. Recently a Bill was introduced seeking to make wearing seat belts compulsory. The House of Lords judgment plainly that was the sensible practice for all drivers and passengers in front seats to wear seat

The question should be asked, "What is the proper inquiry into the degree of contributory wrongfulness which would be hotly disputed. Suffice it to assess a share of responsibility which would be just to equate in the majority of cases. Sometimes the evidence would show that the plaintiff makes the

Mr. Fromm had been awarded \$450 general damages. The question of reduced damages under the Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act, 1945, arises in the case of the injured plaintiff as in no way to blame for the accident itself. Some of the evidence is that the passenger sitting beside a negligent driver who went off the road or into a ditch or over a cliff, which was run into by the bad driver of another.

It should be asked why should the injured plaintiff have any damages at all? If he is injured by car.

Quite a lot of people, however, think that it is not fair that they should be less likely to be injured if they were thrown from a car than if they were not in it. They would be wrong. The chances of injury were four times as great if they were in a car than proper respect should be paid to that minority view. His Lordship said that it is not the responsibility the law took notice of the views of the particular group of motorists.

It is not fair that the damages should not be reduced at all. At other times the evidence shows that the injuries were all the difference between life and death. The injuries would have been much worse if they had been worn. In such cases damages should be reduced by 25 per cent. The evidence would not show that the failure made a considerable difference. It would be a question of how good a deal less severe if a seat belt had been worn. There the damages should be reduced by 50 per cent.

his damages reduced. The accident was solely caused by the defendant's negligent driving. It should not be in his mouth to say "You ought to have been wearing a seat belt." That point of view was strongly expressed in *Smith v. Blockson* (1974, 4 F.T.R. 331) by Mr. Justice O'Connor.

His Lordship did not think that that was the correct approach. The question was not what was the cause of the accident; it was whether the riding was negligent. It seemed that it was due to the fact

to exercise all such precautions as a driver of ordinary prudence would observe.

Other people took the view that the risk of an accident was so remote that it was not necessary to wear a seat belt on all occasions but only where there was a high risk such as a heavy motorway in fog. His Lordship did not accept that view. Every driver was required to wear a seat belt. There was the risk of an accident.

Finally there were people who did not wear a seat belt at all.

It was known that if a driver knew or ought to know that the defendant in an accident should be the best bet. That went without saying, not only in the case of a driver but of a passenger. If an accident happened and the instructor would have been present, he would have said, "Wear a seat belt, then the damages should be reduced." Under the Highway Code, a driver might have a duty to invite his passenger to fasten his seat belt. If the driver had not possessed of their faculties, should not need telling what to do. If

that all concerned—four of the five persons on the boat—were on the island had a general knowledge which his Lordship lacked. Much more important, however, was the fact that the accident was caused by bad driving and partly by the plaintiff's failure to wear a seat belt. The fact that the plaintiff was not wearing a seat belt his damages fell to be reduced to such an extent that the award was just and equitable. Court thought just and equitable.

Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Scarman agreed.
 Solicitors: Milners, Curry & Gaskell; Treasury Solicitor.

Right of rejection in sale of goods cases

[illegible]

into court, that place or object
provided real evidence through the
medium of the evidence of the
touch or his nose. The present
application must be treated as an
addition to the evidence already
evidence. True, it was evidence
adduction of which was a matter
for the Judge to decide, and it
still evidence. Quite properly it was
not even suggested that it was
evidence of the quality of the
pellets.

There were two contracts of sale, each for 6,000 tons, delivery to be in six instalments of 1,000 tons each. The goods were to be shipped in good condition and in conformity with any and all specifications for any or all of the goods by the buyers could treat the contract as repudiated.

reasonably plain cases, the Court accepted the cattle owners' Association ought to lean in favour of granting such application. In short, the principle was stated that the party making out a case for a view had to make out but whether there was sufficient evidence for rejecting it. This approach was supported by the further comment that a case of complexity the Court

The effect of old cases like *Boon v Eyre* (1777) see 6 Term 570, 573 and *Mersey Steel and Iron Co Ltd v Naylor, Bennion & Co* is that the cargo was discharged into the hands of the bona fide purchasers. The *Bansa Nord* arrived in Rotterdam on May 21. By May 25 the cargo was discharged into the hands of the bona fide purchasers. The *Bansa Nord* arrived in Rotterdam on May 21. By May 25 the cargo was discharged into the hands of the bona fide purchasers.

would ascribe his defeat to the judge's refusal. (3) There were the two cases of the *Shan Hai* cargo, the visit proved unjustified the party who had successfully applied for a view could be ordered to pay the costs whatever the outcome of the case. The Court had requested the parties to make proposals for costs, and the judge had ordered the party to pay the costs. (4) The cargo from No 2 hold (2,833 tons) was in good condition but some of the cargo was damaged. The cargo from No 3 hold (13,360 tons) was damaged. On

Substantial inroads having thus been made into objections on the score of expense and delay—since the cause was tried before the Lord Warrent—his Lordship May 24 the buyers rejected the whole cargo on the ground that it was not shipped in good condition. They claimed a return of the £400,000, and an attorney of £100,000.

The sellers refused, saying the goods were shipped in good condition and that the loss had not occurred at sea, and that the buyers should claim with the insurance company. The buyers were entitled to reject. The condition was not a warranty, and the buyers were not bound by the disclaimer with both parties disclaiming ownership.

What came as an astonishing sequence of events. On June 1 the lighter-owners were applied to by the charterers' attorney to pay the charterers' attorney a sum of £100,000, which was a very large sum at that time. The charterers' attorney said that the charterers were entitled to damages but not to the return of the goods. The charterers' attorney said that the charterers were entitled to damages but not to the return of the goods. The charterers' attorney said that the charterers were entitled to damages but not to the return of the goods.

ated considerably. The additional cost of the cargo was not insubstantial, were likely to be relatively moderate in relation to the value of the cargo in the Indian Ocean Island. In the end, in the light of the importance of the cargo, the Commission hesitatingly that the application should be granted; the costs might be borne by the Attorney General.

As to the words "of merchantable quality" his Lordship thought that the words used in section 7(2) of the Supply of Goods Act, 1973, which applied to the contract made after May 18, 1973, but which was not retrospective, made before it. A fair way of testing merchantability would be to ask whether the goods in the breach was such that the

Solicitors: Thomas Cooper & Subbard; Richards, Butler & Co.

In Bradbeer v Carter (July 21) Mr John Marriage, QC, Mr D. Tudor Price and Mr Richard Bain, in support of the claimant, Mr J. Adams for Langdon & Co, Torquay, appeared for the club and Mr J. R. P. Price, QC, instructed by Sharpe, Peacock &

[illegible]

Brussels, July 20.—The Joint Commission of the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom has today decided that the King, who will end the regency of Prince Charles and Prince Edward, will be asked to resume the exercise of his prerogatives. The decision is the subject of a bill which the King's return left the Chamber before the vote was taken.

The number of King's subjects of foreign birth at Geneva said tonight

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The number of King's subjects of foreign birth at Geneva said tonight

After the vote in Parliament the western flying on the roof of the eastern wing of the Palace where the King was staying was powered to indicate that the monarchy had come to an end.

[illegible]

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THE ARTS

Half-truths told by the camera

Paul Overy



Daniel Meadows: Three boys from Portsmouth with a pigeon

The two main ways that photography affects us today are through reproduction in magazines and newspapers—images made by professional photographers—and as snapshots or slides shown to friends and relatives—personal images made by amateurs for themselves and their close acquaintances. We judge these two kinds of photographs by different standards, without necessarily making any value judgment as to the professional photographs being "better" than the snapshots. For the snapshot may well have a far more powerful emotional charge for us.

Between these two extremes there is little middle ground. Yet it is just this that most aspiring younger photographers want to occupy: to produce documentary, reproducible photographs which will have the same kind of emotional charge as a snapshot. This became possible between the wars, in the heyday of the illustrated magazines like *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* and *Münchener Illustrierte Presse* in Germany in the Twenties, and later with *Picture Post* in England and *Life* in the United States.

The new miniature 35mm cameras developed in Germany, the Leica and the Contax, gave the professional the means to obtain as casual and natural pictures as the amateur, yet produce prints of reproduction quality. When I started off with a Leica (in 1928) it changed my life completely. The *Picture Post* photographer Bert Hardy has said, "It started me as a photographer proper. The result was a kind of photography which is still the ideal of most younger photographers. But with the illustrated magazines gone, destroyed by television, there is nothing in its place for those with this ambition except for newspaper or commercial advertising work."

In view of the difficulties of making a living at anything more than hack level the Arts Council has been giving out help in various ways to photographers and writers of photo-essays and bursaries sponsoring exhibitions, or underwriting catalogues. The latest venture is *British Image*, more like a book than a magazine, which will appear twice a year. The first issue (Arts Council, £2) shows a selection of work by photographers who have received Arts Council awards, and on

scope, he removes the frame from his changing picture. The failure of pictures to enter the isolation ward does not move us, since the word is neither an observed reality nor, like Beckett's vacuums, an environment with rules of its own, and the fracturing of time in a brief passage late in the play, when we seem to witness evolution in reverse—Fan galloping from senility, through childhood, to godlike existence—amounts to only one in a series of unrelated effects.

Nevertheless the lines have extraordinary vividness, offering social and attitudes with succinctness. The exchange, "My daughter had copperplate handwriting." "You could eat dinner off her arm-pits." is characteristic of Mr Greer's ability to express in a single sentence a woman's memory and her aspiration, and to compose dialogue that serves both as aside to the audience and exchange.

It is also funny, and in a production by Mel Smith that there was missing. Failings of a similar kind, here a want of sublime expectation, had married his *Leonora* No 3 in an otherwise nicely timed and turned performance.

In the symphony, the merits of Dorati's approach were often much to the fore. A refined line and an equitable balance sufficed in the slow movement, where the Royal Philharmonic strings played with their most sweet and plangent tone, although the horns were occasionally strained in their high whistles. The Scherzo was crisp and clean, reminding one of Dorati's *Haydn*. The Finale, with the noble enhancement of the allegro marking largely ignored, benefited from Dorati's mature judgment that hurry does not necessarily mean excitement.

bus and uses it as a darkroom and also shows his prints in the windows. He calls it "The Free Photographic Omnibus". Meadows clearly has what most photographers lack today, a way of putting people at ease and letting them reveal themselves without a hint of being patronised or exploited, something that came naturally to a photographer like Bert Hardy. The photograph on the cover of three boys from Portsmouth with a pigeon, is superb. At his best Meadows is every bit as good as a Hardy. And the outline of a *Picture Post*, perhaps what he is doing locally by locality is just as valuable, one of the better expressions of the community involvement of the Seventies just as *Picture Post* was of the popular mass communication of the Forties.

Another worthwhile project, quietly underscores Mr Greer's rhythms. Gave Brown, Yvonne Gilan and Marion Fiddick go through the required changes with speed, delicacy, resource and, considering the quicksilver elusiveness of the characters, with wonderful conviction.

In fact Miss Fiddick as Lady and Miss Brown as Fan have fair stretches in which they build character in a conventional sense; and Miss Fiddick's beautifully phrased rhapsodies on Edwardian gracious living are as exciting as Miss Brown's portrait of sensuality remembered in senility.

In retrospect, the role of Fiddick seems to dissolve entirely into disjointed images; but I do not think this is the fault of Miss Gilan, whose assumption of age is perhaps the most striking of the three, and who with equal skill and the pains of masection and of Christmas celebration with one pork chop and a sprig of holly. The uncertainty of the performance is the fault of Mr Greer, whose considerable talents have not yet been

obviously approached with humility and understanding, although more heavily and consciously "committed" is Paul Carter's "Photography in Community Development". Carter has tried to help people in Lambeth and Southwark using photography as a language of social communication, circulating information in the neighbourhood, working with the Blackfriars Settlement, a social welfare centre. He believes that photography can aid the process of self-help necessary to bring about change within a depressed and deprived community. He felt that "as a privileged person with certain skills and knowledge, I should pass these on to local people whenever possible". The photographs, taken by himself or by the local people, are, he claims, very humble images which work in their context of trying to promote social action and do

artistic society which brought the *Intermezzo* bag. It was taken on tour by Glyndebourne with a cast which seemed superior in dramatic persuasiveness to the summer international one. Yet now I wonder if any soprano could impersonate the shrewish Christine as enchantingly as does Miss Söderström—so pretty, so lustrous of voice and diction (I have never heard her in better voice), so disarming in tautum and self-will.

The production won an award as last year's best operatic achievement, and it returns in prime condition, detail lovingly underlined or improved, never exaggerated. The blunt, embarrassed cook is a perfect example of the production's care for characterization. Marco Bakker's Storch, fluently sung if not perfectly comfortable at the top, seems rather suave and self-satisfied, an idealized protagonist not a credible person: his English, like Miss Söderström's, is effortlessly fluent. Alexander Oliver supplies charm and good manners in profusion as the shiftless confidence trickster who woos the lonely grass widow. Strauss lavished his best invention on the orchestral music, which the LPO under John Pritchard now play with ideal spirit and tenderness. It is one of Glyndebourne's golden evenings.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

John Cox's production of *Intermezzo* was new last summer, a hymn to art nouveau and the

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Nobody Knew They Were There

Charles Lewsen
From beneath white sheets, three white-faced old ladies emerge into the glare of a white-washed hospital ward. They squabble for precedence over the pot in the corner—"my go first on Monday!"—they await visitors who do not come, and set before our inner eye a past which, in the second half, at increased speed, they demolish—Lady sliding down the social scale: Fan revealing a sadder, if more elaborate, sex life with a husband who, like that of the others, was now changed his name. Pitt's sense of social inferiority now elaborated into expressions of masochism.

As Terence Greer reveals that his characters are merely fragments in a whirling kaleidoscope, he removes the frame from his changing picture. The failure of pictures to enter the isolation ward does not move us, since the word is neither an observed reality nor, like Beckett's vacuums, an environment with rules of its own, and the fracturing of time in a brief passage late in the play, when we seem to witness evolution in reverse—Fan galloping from senility, through childhood, to godlike existence—amounts to only one in a series of unrelated effects.

RPO/Dorati

Albert Hall
Alan Blyth
The Coda to the opening movement of Beethoven's second symphony is one of the first places in his orchestral music in which is apparent the scope and grandeur of later works. I recall a performance more than twenty years ago when Klemperer first revealed its import; it is as good a touchstone as any of a Beethoven conductor. Dorati, in his ongoing series, gave us on Sunday only half the work. As in much of the rest of the work, notes and reading were accurate and dispensed with purpose, but not the tension that should lie behind

200 years of American painting

The exhibition *Young America*, on view in London at the American Embassy until Friday, afterwards showing at Glasgow and Bristol, is a generous choice of loan from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts that has a good deal to tell of the development of American painting in the past 200 years. The title, it may be noted, is taken from that of a picture by a contemporary artist, Andrew Wyeth, that well conveys a youthful exhilaration in movement and space, but serves also as a general cover for works ranging in date from the eighteenth century to the present day.

A number of the earlier portraits shown are mature in a way that relates them to the peak period of English portraiture as a record of the socially and politically distinguished. The dignity of Gilbert Stuart's full-length of George Washington, the charm of James Peale's *Anna and Margaretta Peale*, the sparkle of Thomas Sully's *Frances Anne Kemble as 'Beatrice'* have their kinship in quality of style and outlook with works by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Lawrence.

Some of the exhibits suggest that Europe subsequently was not an invariably beneficial influence. Jasper Francis Cropsey seems a little at a loss in a landscape near Rome; Frank Duveneck too much a devotee of the Paris-Salon and the ex-

oticism of Gérôme in his *Turkish Page*; Childé Hassam superficially Impressionist in *Cur Boats, Newport*. The effort to shake off too much deference and bring to bear a naive vigour of vision gave new promise. A sense of real happening is to be found in the dramatic contrasts of Winslow Homer's *Fox Hunt*, of a region viewed with fresh eye in George Bellows's *North River*; austere values of truthful intention in Thomas Eakins's portraits.

The abstract painting of recent times has less illustration, but Stuart Davis has his place of distinction with one of those assemblages of forms and letters recalling that our urban world is replete with signs and symbols and opening the new direction of effort represented by pop art. The exhibition is also shown at the City Art Gallery, Glasgow, August 12 to September 7; the City Art Gallery, Bristol, September 26 to November 2; thence going to the Whitney Museum of Art, New York, December 10 to February 16, 1976; before returning to Philadelphia.

William Gaunt

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Fashion

Morals
and
obligations

Some time before I was in a position to
take an active interest in the Pouligny Mon-
trachet there was a convention that
women, religion, politics and other such
inflammatory subjects were not mentioned
at the dinner table. "You talk of some-
thing you have been doing or thinking
about—planting a garden, planning a jour-
ney, or similar safe topics", advised the
mandatory Emily Post. You might also ask
for advice, or the route to take, or on what
sort of radio to buy.

Now, since in common I suspect with
much of humanity, once I have discovered
a new sphere of interest I wonder what on
earth I thought and talked about before.
And since sex, religion, politics, and worse,
money, the decline of nations, the niceness
of winning and the seven deadly virtues
seem to crop up regularly in my dinner
party conversations and always have, Mrs
Post's cautions strike me as nothing less
than a menu for a meal from which I
should escape pleading a headache after
the soup. On the other hand, and I get
this in quickly before the reader in Hamp-
shire who thinks my views are hilarious
nonsense and a hundred years out of date
writes to reiterate her belief, let me say
that according to gentlemen diners-out
there is more Post prandial influence still
around on the distaff side than you might
think. Many a captain of industry and
sprightly minister has become, it trans-
pires, expert on maps and radios and such
like hitherto obscure subjects, which are
unfolded by their neighbours along with
the double damask napkins and used in a
similarly protective capacity.

And actually there is something to be
said for conversational conventions if you
are the nervous type, for if like me you
gamble etiquette-less on the wide plains of
topic you must be prepared to come face to
face with your own mental inadequacies.
It happened again last week. I am a con-
vinced European, seeing not diminution but
advanced opportunity for Britain as a
member of a partnership of states. Further,
in theory at some date I think it would
be both rational and life-enriching, if there
is such an adjective, if the inherent talents
of those various states were reflected in the
industries in which, within the partnership,

that state is pre-eminent. For example, do
we all have to make cars, or aeroplanes,
or mine coal, or pipe gas? Or make clothes,
or weave and knit and spin? Ay, there's
the rub, for who is to do what? And I am
also passionately committed to the re-
establishment of the image of British
fashion, to the support of our textile
industry. I am helmeted, true, to fight the
£400 million worth of clothing imports—
nearly 50 per cent of our sales—which we
took in last year by the regeneration of our
own skills rather than the restriction of
competition from outside. But helmeted I
am, though beaten round the head by
readers who find me too obsessed with
industry and prototypes and want to know
what they can wear cheap, to the school
sports day (ask your child). Equally,
membership of Europe will make the
prosperous nations even more powerful vis-
à-vis the underdeveloped world and we
have been through the arguments for leav-
ing textiles to that before.

All of which was pointed out to me last
week by my dinner neighbour. Who would
have thought farmers were so socially
conscious? But if there is a fundamental
contradiction in my thinking, there is a
very real and practical as well as moral
dilemma for me now in reporting the
industry which is my subject. On the one
hand I have a service to readers who are
critical of the high price of clothes I
feature. I am not referring to letters which
make one despair of the advance of women
in professional life by their implications
that the glamorous costly dresses I show are
chosen to suit my own tastes as a highly
paid wife of a very rich peer, two pre-
suppositions of such mind-boggling in-
accuracy that only their quaint old-world
charm prevents me from opting out of the
liberation movement altogether.

I am thinking of the women who want to
go about looking nice and who have as
little time and as little money as the rest
of us to achieve this worthy objective. On
the other hand, I have the British fashion
industry facing a 50 per cent level of
imports, mostly brought in on price, just
what the readers want, but driving the
remnants of our business to despair.
Britain is regularly undercut by one sixth
on labour costs in other countries, we still

have not got the investment in machinery
which could make us technically competi-
tive (and we will not get it unless we can
instil confidence into the industry again).
We are losing talented young people such
as John Ashpool of Knitting Inc and
Katherine Hammett to work abroad where
production is more profitable—but women
in this country will still want to buy their
clothes.

Even worse hit has been the shoe
industry, where the level of imports must
be obvious to the most innocent eye in
Oxford Street. They are cheaper, and they
are better designed, and as a result when
I pick a pair of leather shoes, British made,
for my photographs (and I am not going
to advocate that you crucify your feet in
the badly shaped, cruelly constructed,
synthetic sweat-bags which pass for cheap
British shoes) the price is "horrible".
Inflation has hit fashion just like every-
thing else—there is no magic immunity.

But I do believe in the future of the
British industry on human, cultural and
commercial grounds, so as this is a news-
paper which is read worldwide let me ask
readers as their contribution to the eco-
nomic crisis not to try to get me sacked
for supporting the crucibles of our talent
and the hopes of our future because they
cannot themselves afford such things. Read
this page as a blueprint. Jean Muir has
transformed a whole generation of dresses.
Zandra Rhodes revolutionized the construc-
tion of jersey with her outside seams
stretched and overlaid. It is this sort of
talent which rebuilds our image in the world
eyes, and since the fashion world exists on
copying, you will be able to find that same
look in your price bracket soon enough, but
without top talent we die, and so do the
cheaper copies.

Then, on one hand, there are stores,
equally hit by inflation, struggling to keep
staff, occupying premises often hopelessly
outdated and much more valuable for use as
offices, trying to serve the customers and to
provide something adventurous and stimu-
lating. Mind you, on the whole I think
British retailing is inept, drab and unimagin-
ative and I sympathize with readers who
now loathe shopping. On the other hand, a
new consisting of Marks and Spencers, the
John Lewis Partnership and C & A, all of

which enterprises I regard as admirable,
would surely be lacking something.

Finally, how about the morals of "incit-
ing to buy" fashion at all, let alone
"expensive" fashion in these hard times?
John Knox's ghost is never far from the
British psyche it seems to me where self
decoration is involved. Well, is it not
equally immoral, if immoral it is, to offer
free training in the design of clothes and
jewellery and textiles to so great a number
of young people if you then intend to deni-
grate their work and deny them credit for
their industry? We deny the hopes and
aspirations of what I consider to be a
crucial group of students, our national heri-
tage of cultural and commercial wealth by
our education system.

Some of them are going to want to make
clothes and shoes and neckties. If their
legitimate aroused enthusiasm are
frustrated, can society be surprised if their
attitude becomes a little tiresome to say
the least?

In his Queen's Lecture given in Berlin
in May this year Sir Michael Swann, Chair-
man of the BBC, charted the interests which
society has adopted since the last war as
panaceas to the ills of the age. First it
was science that was going to revolutionize
us, then the universities. We are
disillusioned with both, and now he has a
suspicion it is to be the media which are
thought to hold the key to our renaissance.
"I see a risk in Britain", said Sir Michael,
"that we may be tempted to reorganize
broadcasting in the hope of making society
better only to find that we have made
broadcasting, and with it society, worse".

I have a suspicion that some people think
that if the newspapers stopped pointing out
how much more expensive everything is
now, inflation would go away. If this
extravagant fashion reporter can be made
to show only clothes costing less than £25
and available up to size 42 in all colours,
in Cheltenham and Glasgow there will be
miraculously, clothes again for £25 (not
made of cardboard in Poland) in sizes up
to 42 in Dundee and Porthcawl too. Some
hope, but I will do more special offers
which do give real value, British made.
Though come to think of it, the next one
is being made in Hongkong. . . . Back to
Emily Post.

The type of clothes we do uniquely well in England

Photographed here are four dresses by one of our best, consistent young designers, Janice Wainwright. On leaving the Royal College of Art in 1964 she joined, as a designer, Simon Massey, and left in 1972 to start on her own. This move led to her very own company, which began last year. Below: A theme on "seasons" for the new collection. Made in her chosen fabric for the autumn, embroidered rayon chiffon, and colours cream, grey and black.



Spring

Above: A fluttering dress
buttoned on the shoulder and
arms. The bodice and hem
are embroidered with rain
clouds and birds flying, in
subtle colours of silver and
gold. Style 387. Sizes 10-14
and available from Sidney
Smith, London, SW3,
Dickens & Jones, W1,
Christopher McDonnell,
45 South Molton Street, W1,
Bentalls of Kingston,
Campus of Edinburgh and
Rosie Vyse, Leicester.
At £83.50 approx.

Summer

A square-necked top,
delicately embroidered on
the bodice and sleeves with
roses, in apricot, greens and
pinks. The waist is
elasticated and ties with an
embroidered belt. Worn with
a long skirt, embroidered
with the same roses around
the hem. Top style 399.
Sizes 10-14. Skirt style 385F.
Sizes 10-14. Available from
Sidney Smith, London, SW3:
Isadora, Altringham,
Cheshire at £39.20 and £27.70.

Autumn

A sleeveless dress in layers,
richly embroidered with
autumn leaves in shades of
rust and reds. The dress is
elasticated under the bust
and a chiffon cape drapes
the shoulders. Style 398.
Sizes 10-14 and available
from Simpsons, Piccadilly,
London, W1, Debenhams,
W1, Sidney Smith, SW3,
Adele Davies of Bond Street
and Beauchamp Place, SW1.
Cabaret of Leicester,
Christopher McDonnell,
South Molton Street, at
£82.50.

Winter

Winter night sky of shooting
stars, moons and clouds in
shades of grey and yellow.
Embroidered over the top
and sleeves, which fasten on
the shoulder with four little
buttons. Worn with a mid-
calf skirt, with the same
design around the hem.
Top style 395. Sizes 10-14.
Skirt style 385W. Sizes 10-14.
Also in long. Available from
Harrods, Rackhams of
Birmingham, Campus,
Glasgow, Edinburgh,
Oxford and Nottingham,
Cabaret, Leicester, at
£41.20 and £37.90.

Photographs by Eric Howard

INVITATION TO TENDER

NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Department of Health invites proposals from manufacturers
and other suppliers of computing equipment for the supply,
installation and maintenance of two medium to large scale
configurations supporting a nationwide telecommunications net-
work.

Registration for the receipt of a request for proposal must be
made no later than 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July, 1975 with:

MR. MICHAEL BRAITHWAITE,
TOUCHE ROSS & CO.,
Management Consultants, 27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NF.
Tel: 01-242 6451.

COMPANY NOTICES

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
Notice is hereby given that the
REGISTERED OFFICE of the Ordinary Share-
holders of the Company will be
CLOSED from Friday, 2nd October,
1975, to the 15th October, 1975,
both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board
G. J. SPILL
Assistant Secretary.

St. Helen's,
Underhill,
London, EC3P 3DD.

LEGAL NOTICES

ALSO ON PAGE 25

OFFICIAL NOTICE
PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A
NAME. The Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Company Limited, of 40
Broad Street, London, W1, hereby gives notice
that, in consequence of company
business, the name of the Company
will be changed from "The Peninsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation Company Limited"
to "PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED".
The change of name will be effective
from the 1st day of August, 1975.
Any objections to the proposed
change of name must be sent to the
Registrar of Companies, 25 Abchurch Lane,
London, EC4N 3DF, within seven days
from the date of this notice.

Noted at London this eighteenth
day of July 1975.
THE REGISTRAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

LEGAL NOTICES

The dangerous game a father and son are playing in their rivalry for the throne of Spain

Spain's Bourbon royal dynasty dates from 1700 when the grandson of the "Sun King" Louis XIV of France succeeded to the Spanish throne on the death of the childless Hapsburg Carlos II. Like Hapsburg Carlos, the present Don Juan has persisted through a seemingly interminable twilight, and his eventual death triggered off a succession crisis of European dimensions. It is unlikely that the present and increasingly urgent question of who will succeed Franco will involve non-Spaniards, but inside Spain it could, it allowed to polarize around rival royal personages, provide the focus for renewed sharp civil conflict after Franco.

The most recent challenge by Don Juan which evoked a hit on him from General Franco was issued significantly from Portugal, has highlighted and exacerbated the latent instability of the Spanish political situation. The Caudillo may have thought he had solved six years ago when he nominated Don Juan's son Juan Carlos prince of Spain, while Juan, though protesting that neither he nor the people had been consulted, eventually agreed to abide by Franco's dispensation so as not to "divide the Spanish people". But who is Don Juan, and what difference does it make whether he or his son becomes the next King of Spain? Don Juan de Bourbon y Battenberg is the third son of Alfonso XIII, Spain's last reigning monarch who fled to the Canary Islands after the republic was set up in 1931. He is also a cousin of Elizabeth II of Britain.

Despite having offered his services to Franco during the civil war (and been politely turned down) while living in exile in Mussolini's Italy, Juan in 1945 called on Spaniards to remove Franco. Spaniards did no such thing, but two years later they did vote overwhelmingly in a referendum for a return of the monarchy after Franco. Since then Spain has been constitutionally a monarchy without a monarch, with Franco as protector-cum-caretaker.

If dynastic legitimacy were all that mattered, Don Juan would be a trivial head of the royal house and home and dry. But his reputation as a liberal made Franco determined to exclude him from the succession in favour of his son, the andyue Juan Carlos, who has been in the wings as heir presumptive since 1969. The prince has sworn to uphold the institutions and laws of the present authoritarian regime, and is on that account regarded by many as an creature. He has in effect accepted the crown from Franco as a gift which is legitimately his son's, and which is not Franco's to bestow in any case. It is paradoxical in generational terms that the 62-year-old father represents the forces of radicalism and democratic change, while his 37-year-old son stands for the perpetuation of the anti-liberal, anti-democratic character of the present regime: Francoism without Franco. It is a further paradox that the old-world concept of dynastic legitimacy personified in Don Juan is allied to the forces of political modernization and liberalization. Some, however, would argue



Prince Juan Carlos and his father, the exiled Don Juan: who will finally be called?

that this dichotomy is exaggerated; Juan Carlos is not unaware of the wind of change and may, despite appearances, yet prove himself adept at managing it. In a recent interview with the United States magazine *Newsweek* the normally reticent prince said he favoured as an ideal four or five political parties operating in a parliamentary system—clearly a sacrilege to the old guard and hardly consistent

with his oath to maintain the present structures. One result of the rivalry of father and son for the throne may well be to stimulate their mutual competition for the middle ground, with that area being advanced further and further left in the process. In a climate of imminent change the too-tight or the bandwagon effect is likely to be increasingly in evidence in Spain.

This factor may also explain the timing of Don Juan's latest demarche from Estoril. His feelings towards his son may be equivocal (many traditional Spaniards regard Juan Carlos's disregard of his father's prior claim as unfilial and therefore highly reprehensible). But as a Bourbon he is anxious to ensure the succession for his family, whether in his own person or his son's. If the Bourbon succession is

Bernard Levin

How battle-stained Mr Brown won the day

The battle for control of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, on which I have so frequently reported, takes many forms, though all of them make clear that the Communist Party and its influence on the affairs of this nationally crucial organization is fierce and unscrupulous, and grows more fierce and more unscrupulous as the forces of moderation gradually prise loose the communist's grip. A little reported court case, just decided in the moderates' favour, provides another excellent example of the nature of the struggle, and I think the circumstances are worth recounting in some detail.

In October, 1972, an election was held (by the then very recently adopted method of direct postal ballot, now steadily eroding the Communist Party's influence on the AUEW) for the important post of Divisional Organizer in Division No 21, which covers much of Essex, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. To the gratified surprise of the moderate forces, who had not at that time fully taken the measure of the benefit the postal ballot had brought to their cause and had not expected to win their man, Mr E. T. Brown, beat the Communist Party candidate, Mr Ronald Halverson, by 3,988 votes to 3,818. It seems that the CP had also expected the vote to go the other way and had not campaigned as hard as they

might. Well, in accordance with the rules, Mr Brown was declared elected.

Now there had been, through a combination of administrative and clerical errors and muddles on the part of the postal ballot, a number of irregularities and deficiencies in the voting. (It has not been suggested that these involved ballot-rigging.) After Mr Brown had been declared elected, the committee and their candidate, Mr Halverson, began to campaign vigorously on the subject of these irregularities and to lodge complaints about them with the executive council; it is not widely supposed that Mr Halverson would have been quite so concerned about the errors if he had won. (Incidentally, it may be significant that, although several elections had been going on simultaneously in Division 21, and several other ballot-papers had therefore been included in each envelope, so that those members whose votes had gone astray or not been received in time had been disenfranchised in respect of all their votes, the dispute was raised only over this one, the one in which the communist had been defeated by a margin narrow enough to encourage CP hopes that a fresh election might result in a reversal of the decision; moreover, the EC's decision to hold a completely

fresh election was confined to this particular contest, though on their own logic the other Division 21 votes should have been invalidated if this one was. Remember, in any case, that this vote was part of what was only the second round of direct postal ballots since the momentous rule change was made, and the CP, knowing what lay in store for them once widespread democracy broke out to do everything, to discredit the ballot system.)

The union's rules are, as the judge pointed out, quite clear on this matter: once the result of an election has been officially declared, it cannot be reversed; complaints must be submitted before the declaration. Nevertheless, the executive coolly informed Mr Brown that a fresh ballot was to be held, and in March, 1973—Mr Brown having lodged an appeal, with the unanimous support of his branch, against this decision—it duly was.

This time the comrades, not to be caught napping again, put every possible effort into the battle and won by 5,519 to 4,851. Before that, Mr Brown's appeal against the decision to hold a second election at all had been lodged; but one of the rules of the union is that decisions of the EC against which appeals are pending must be carried out and obeyed until the appeal is held. Mr Brown, though he had given

notice from his job (Divisional Organizer being a full-time post), had no option but to watch the CP man installed.

The AUEW Appeal Court sits only in normal circumstances, in October; in October 1973, therefore, it considered Mr Brown's appeal to have his election confirmed, and the second one declared a nullity because the calling of it was *ultra vires*. The battle of the moderates and their allies against the communists and their supporters started out with a 7-4 majority, but the East Kilbride ballot-rigging case resulted in the communists there being declared defeated and his moderate opponent elected, which made it 6-5 for the CP. But there were two men eligible for chairman—the chairman does not vote except in the case of a tie—and the moderate, Mr Griffin, waived his right in favour of the other, a left sympathizer, which made it 5-4. But the new chairman's automatic replacement was a moderate, which made it 6-5 against the left. I did say it was a remarkable series of chances.)

The AUEW Appeal Court really had nothing to do but look at the rule book, from the appeal is held. Mr Brown's original election was

irreversible, and ruled accordingly, as it is bound to do, confirmed that decision. But the CP, as we know, does not give up easily, or indeed at all if it can help it. Mr Halverson complained that the EC should not have implemented the Appeal Court's decision (though the rules left it no choice in the matter), on the rather desperate ground that the Appeal Court, when it considered the matter, had not had before it certain relevant correspondence. The judge last week made clear that there was nothing of substance in this claim.

The EC rejected Comrade Halverson's protest, whereupon he repeated it direct to the AUEW Appeal Court itself, at its next, October 1974, meeting. By then, there was once more a communist and left majority on it, it ruled in favour of Mr Halverson, and declared Mr Brown once more out of office and the CP man in. Or rather: the ruling, though this was its tendency, was sufficiently ambiguous in its wording for the EC to be at a loss; an extraordinary (in the technical sense) decision of the Appeal Court was therefore convened so that it could explain exactly what it had meant by its ruling. It now made clear that what it had meant was that Mr Brown was in, whereupon the battle-stained Mr Brown took his case to the High Court,

asking for an injunction to prevent Mr Halverson being in office in his place. The judge not only gave him what he sought; he made clear that there had never, under the union's rules, been any power in the EC to order the second ballot, nor had the Appeal Court any right to reverse its first decision in favour of Mr Brown, nor for good measure, had the EC any right to reconvene it after its second ruling; and for even better measure the judge decided that Mr Brown's three-year term of office should not start from the date of his original election but from his post, so that it will not expire until January 1977.

If, as we are told, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the price of getting and keeping the CP's sticky hands off the AUEW seems to be a good deal higher, comprising not only eternal vigilance, but also infinite patience. It is admirable that there are men, like Mr Brown and his supporters, who—as I put it in a previous column on AUEW affairs—are "simply not prepared to have their union stolen from them", and are willing to pay the price in time and effort. The least I can do is to give publicity to their efforts; and that, once again, I have done today.

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Fears and illusion in a haunted White House

Americans are undoubtedly going to spend a long time analysing the Nixon Administration and why it came to such a catastrophic end. They are already well into it, and the list of books growing. But one of the most trenchant assessments appears in a recent series of articles in the *New Yorker* by Jonathan Schell, under the heading *The Time of Illusion*.

Unlike other writers, Mr Schell does not seem to have sought out the participants for the inside story of the Nixon years. He has relied entirely on the public record—by now fairly extensive; and he has written his history in a clear, direct, and unadorned style, well before Watergate, as well as its disregard for established institutions and the law.

The Administration, he finds, saw most of the issues it faced in terms of public relations and "image". The image it wanted was not always the same one, so it was frequently changed. But underlying the image was a fundamental fear, apparently emanating from Mr Nixon himself, that there was a host of enemies who were trying to challenge the power of the Presidency.

This, Mr Schell argues, accounts for Mr Nixon's forays into outspoken, partisan rhetoric, in clear contradiction with his early promise to work for national unity. It also explains his attempts to extend the power of the Presidency far beyond what it had ever been before by co-opting Congress, the Press, established institutions such as foundations, and even cabinet departments.

At some point in his first two years in office, the President had apparently had one of the most resistible and irreversible experiences that the human mind can undergo. He had been struck by a vision of the world that seemed to bring it all together, into a single pattern. He had concluded that a wide array of apparently disparate events, both good and bad, were part of a single network of enemies.

These enemies, Mr Schell suggests, included hijackers and smugglers, parents and teachers, Vietnamese guerrillas and their Russian and Chinese supporters. "But most repulsive of all were people who were not themselves violent but, rather, weirdly passive: 'effets'. They came 'snivelling' and 'fawning'. They were the 'elites' or 'radicals' who, cloaked in respectability, actually 'condoned' the outrages of the mob."

Mr Schell traces most of this turbulence back to the continuing war in Vietnam—a war which he has very little sympathy for. When Mr Nixon was elected in 1968, he writes, it was on the understanding that the new administration would end American involvement in Vietnam, and work to heal the divisions in American life. But this was not the way it worked out.

Instead, Mr Nixon expanded the war, first by the secret bombing in Cambodia, begun in 1969, and then by the invasion of Cambodia the following year. The invasion led to the revival of the anti-war movement, which had been cooling down until then, to Mr Nixon's apparently coming near to a nervous breakdown in May



There was a fundamental fear, apparently emanating from Mr Nixon himself, that there was a host of enemies trying to challenge the power of the Presidency.

1970, and to his violent abuse of his opponents in the campaign for the November elections. Yet even Vietnam, Mr Schell maintains, was a "public-relations war", a "public-relations war" in the world, rather than to achieve any specific aims in Indochina. It was seen by Mr Nixon as well as President Johnson. "From the start, the American war effort had had the quality of an American obsession imposed upon a people that was trying to work out its own destiny, through a civil war of its own."

Mr Schell comments that the man in the executive branch of government were "ignorant of the spirit of the law in general and ignorant of the substance of American law in particular. The spirit of the law is conservative; it follows precedents and throws a thousand yokes from the past over the present. But the spirit of the Nixon administration was for ad-hoc experimental action."

"The spirit of the law is sensitive to roles and prescribes channels through which political power must flow. But the Nixon Administration was impatient with roles and impatient with the differences between one institution and another, and sent its orders down through whatever channels it pleased."

"The law is concerned with facts and substance. But the Nixon Administration was concerned with appearances—with images, the spirit of the law is impartial. But the Nixon administration was partisan to the marrow of their bones."

Peter Strafford

What chance has Mr Stonehouse to appear before the House?

Mr John Stonehouse's chance of making a personal statement to the House of Commons while he is in custody depends on the order of the House rather than his own wishes.

The House has occasionally made an order, in its capacity as part of the High Court of Parliament, for a prisoner to be brought before it in custody to assist the House or one of its committees in some particular matter or inquiry. There have been three precedents this century, they were researched and described by Sir Barnett Cocks, then Clerk of the House, in a memorandum to the Committee of Privileges on the law and custom of Parliament relating to

MPs detained in prison. The inquiry was occasioned by the imprisonment of Miss Bernadette Derlin, the Member for Mid Ulster then in prison. The committee's report was published in 1970.

On one occasion the House offered that egregious old rogue, Mr Horatio Bottomley, the opportunity of addressing it before it considered a motion for his expulsion. He declined the invitation on the grounds of illness, being in the prison hospital, but wrote a letter instead. On two occasions peccant Members were brought from prison to appear before the Committee of Privileges.

The first, in 1902, concerned a Mr McHugh, MP. He was committed to prison for three months by a magistrate in Sligo for his refusal to enter into recognisances to be of good behaviour after having committed a contempt of court. The House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for inquiry whether it demanded the further attention of the House. Mr McHugh, by order of the House, was brought in custody to be examined by the Committee, which subsequently reported that no privilege had been infringed. In 1922 Horatio Bottomley was convicted of misdemeanour

and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. The House ordered the prison governor to bring him in custody to the House, if Mr Bottomley wanted to address the House. This was done with the usual custom of allowing a Member whose conduct is being considered to be heard before the House makes a decision on what to do about him. Horatio's letter in lieu of a personal attendance was read, and the House agreed to the motion for his expulsion. The third precedent concerned Captain Archibald Ramsay, Conservative Member for Peebles, who was detained in Brixton Prison in 1940 under Regulation 13B of the Defence

Regulations, having been arrested at the same time as leading members of the British Union of Fascists. His detention caused acrimonious discussion and an appeal to the Committee of Privileges. Captain Ramsay was given the opportunity, if he wished, of being brought from custody to give evidence to the Committee. He did so, and was escorted from Brixton to Westminster. But the Committee reported that his detention did not infringe any privilege. Captain Ramsay then created a Parliamentary stir and sent precedents of his own by tabling three written questions to a Minister from prison. These Parliamentary precedents suggest that there would be no difficulty about Mr Stonehouse making a statement to the House if he were to be given bail eventually. From prison his opportunity to make a statement depends on the House sending for him. The practice of the House is to allow a Member a chance to be heard before considering a motion for his expulsion, either on the floor, or, less theatrically, more discreetly, before the Committee of Privileges. The House would normally prefer to wait for a Member's conviction of criminal offences before considering a motion for his expulsion. In a case as convoluted as that of Mr Stonehouse that wait before

the verdict could be of considerable duration. Parliamentary privilege does not protect MPs in criminal or quasi-criminal cases. The vestigial immunity from arrest in civil cases lost most of its importance in 1870, when imprisonment for debt was abolished, and today it is virtually limited to commitment for contempt of court in a civil process. Even the walls of Parliament are no sanctuary for a Member from the process of criminal law. The most dramatic example of this was in 1815 when a Member was arrested while actually sitting in the Chamber.

Lord Cochrane, an MP, had been indicted and convicted of a conspiracy and committed to the King's Bench Prison. He escaped, and was re-arrested by the marshal while he was sitting on the Privy Councilors' bench in the House of Commons. When it comes to the criminal law there is no privilege and a right of appearance before the House for an MP.

Philip Howarth

Françoise Giroud's autobiography *I Give You My Word* referred to in Caroline Moorehead's interview on Saturday, July 19, is published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.50.

The Times Diary

Mango and bean time in Brixton

Among the entertainments offered to Sunday strollers in Lambeth parks this summer is the Lambeth Youth Steel Band. A far cry from the large military or civic bands usually heard on park bandstands, this is a small group of children between nine and 11 who make up in enthusiasm what they lack in polish.

They do not know many tunes yet, and even when they play them at their twice-their-programme, including a 10-minute interval, lasts less than an hour. Yet audiences clearly enjoy them, and Alau Hamilton went to Brixton to discover the story behind the band. He reports:

Seven members of the band honoured me with a performance of *Mango Time* when I eventually tracked them down to an obscure rehearsal hall in Brixton. I would never have found them at all, but for the last half mile I was ably followed by a group of children fully runned 4000 ft of skill. Most of the players, who come from four schools in the

area, are of Jamaican parentage, although all were born in Britain. None has played in a steel band before, and neither had their fathers. They have proved ready and able learners. One was nine-year-old Timothy Johnson, the white Anglo-Saxon bass oil drum player, was coming along nicely, although he admitted he found it quite hard to pick up in the beginning.

They made their first public appearance last October, and since then have been entertaining on Sundays in several of the borough's parks. Gloria Cameron, who works in Lambeth's Community Relations Council and who founded the band, told me that it had several advantages besides aiding racial harmony.

It helped teachers identify children with poor hearing; it helped clumsy children gain control over hands and eyes; it gave everyone a great sense of achievement; and it helped regulate their behaviour. Mrs Cameron, who has just become

Lambeth's first black magistrate, added that it was one of the few positive contributions towards a recognition of the pluralistic society in Britain. The band is coached by Terry Noel, a community worker in Harrow and a competent player. He told me that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable oil drums, most oil companies having found cheaper ways to make their barrels than with good-quality musical steel. Shell and Tesco barrels have a good name, but the best still come from Trinidad, the home of steel bands, where a Dutch oil company has set up a factory to make barrels exclusively for musical use.

Barrels for use in Lambeth are run by local Trinidadians. The process is so noisy that the tuners have to take the drums out into the country to beat and punch the ends into octaves.

Fertility

Brixton allotment flash: Eight dinner guests, fed on *salade niçoise* made with fresh French beans, all expressed great contentment. And we are eating our way through mounds of deliciously crisp lettuce. The dwarf French beans are cropping really well for so small a plant. The beans are of an unusually large size: remember

I have used no fertilizer, reasoning that after several fallow years, the patch should be sufficiently packed with the necessary goodness. The sugar peas are about finished now, and everything else seems to be doing well. The scarlet runners are roaring up their plastic netting, though my neighbouring gardeners warn me with relish that the structure could collapse when the beans get heavy on it. The tomatoes, for whose life I feared during that very cold spell at the beginning of June, have recovered, and fruit has already formed on the two most advanced plants.

Bad news is that convolvulus is rampant, winding itself over everything, especially the marrows. The trouble is that marrows themselves have coiled appendages, and it is hard to know whether what you are tearing off is the weed or part of the essential structure of the vegetable.

This has not, however, impeded the marrows—vegetable spaghetti and little gem—which have been enjoying the warm, showery weather and are rampaging all over the place. One has already overladen an innocent lettuce and is heading fast for the bean netting. Do you suppose it plans to climb up?

Situation report

Elizabeth Newlands of Stoke Newington says she heard an army officer in the BBC news last week saying that things were better now than in "the non cease-fire situation".

Therapeutic

The Imperial Hotel, Torquay, have been inviting doctors to two weekends of fun and golf this autumn with the suggestion that a specialised film and short technical discussion "will enable them to charge it as a business expense. The programme includes three nights of dancing, three golfing competitions, a champagne reception and a gala dinner.

The "considerable scientific merit" (the hotel brochure's words) of the weekends is contained in a film called *Weekend* with live comment by two leading consultant geriatricians. That follows a film featuring Arnold Palmer, Jean-Claude Killy and Jackie Stewart. Both films and the discussion are timed to take 30 minutes.

Michael Chapman, the hotel's managing director, says the consultants will be at the hotel the whole weekend so that doctors who wished could raise individual points with them. "But

the principal idea is that people should enjoy themselves." He agreed, when it was put to him, that there could be no guarantee that tax inspectors would accept the weekend as a legitimate business expense.

The price of the weekend is £66 each, or £75 for a single room. Chapman says that he has had about 15 inquiries so far, and will need 36 bookings to make each weekend worthwhile. If no few doctors believe in the therapeutic qualities of golf the weekends will be cancelled and their "scientific merit" lost to mankind. The doctors might then be forced to spend the time treating their patients.

Marc has gone abroad until the beginning of September. John Glasham is one of the guest cartoonists who will be drawing for me in his absence.

Three Million and One. Marc has gone abroad until the beginning of September. John Glasham is one of the guest cartoonists who will be drawing for me in his absence.

Things were only slightly better in the early months of this year. In May there were 11,245 visitors. But the *Eye* exhibition opened on May 28 and in June there were 21,142 visitors. A spokeswoman said: "The attention we get, the end of the publicity we've ever had before."

Bumps
The Knapp-Fishers have been knocking around Westminster Abbey for a long time. On Saturday the Rt Rev Edwar Knapp-Fisher, Bishop of Exeter for 14 years, will be installed as the third Canon of Westminster in a permitted seat of honour.

His uncle, Sir Edward Knapp-Fisher, is a celebrated rector of the Abbey. He was chaplain to the Queen Mother and is buried in the cloisters as a potentially and powerful figure with haunting the art. According to Reg Pullen, the assistant Registrar General and chapter clerk, his spiritual presence is more than optical apparition. It drops books. In the Chapter Office, where there are tiny King of Inexplicable bumps, he says: "There's your Knapp-Fisher again."

PH



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NOT ENACTED, NOT EVEN KNOWN

"Our policy is based on consent and willing cooperation and has received the historic support of both sides of industry and widespread support in the country", the Prime Minister informed Mrs Thatcher yesterday. In fact the policy, as given in the White Paper, stands on two legs, one voluntary, the other statutory. For the time being the first is bearing all the weight, though it is well braced by the discriminatory use of the Government's already considerable powers in relation to nationalized industries, to local authorities, and through the price code, to private employers. The second leg, the statutory one, is in reserve, yet to be enacted, and still wrapped up. But it is, even in this contingent form, an essential part of the anti-inflation pay policy, for it is the only approximation to a guarantee that the consent of the majority will evoke the compliance of all: and in the absence of universal compliance consent will evaporate.

The Opposition therefore has good reason to complain about the Government's refusal to publish in time for the debate now taking place in the Commons details of the powers over pay settlements it proposes to take if necessary. The policy must be judged as a whole, yet an important ingredient in it is not being revealed. This will now be used by the Opposition to justify their decision to abstain, though when they took that decision they did not know that the reserve powers Bill was not to be disclosed, and the abstention is not conditional on disclosure or non-disclosure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the House some outline of the powers yesterday. They will provide for the notification of all wage settlements—a provision which ought to apply from the very outset on August 1. There will be no criminal sanctions on workpeople and no prosecutions for criminal conspiracy. The Government will be enabled to disallow any additional payments in excess of £6 after August 1, and it will take legal powers enforceable against individual employers who exceed the limit. The one-sidedness of these sanctions—which reflects the experience that legal powers to enforce pay limits directed at employees have in the past either lain unused or been used to no effect—would be better tolerated if

STERILIZATION—THE NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS

The proposed sterilization of an eleven-year-old girl in Sheffield, which came to light almost by accident, has caused widespread and legitimate concern among MPs, doctors, social workers and others who care for the welfare and rights of children. This particular case is now the subject of an action in the High Court which will be resumed on July 29. However, there have also been allegations that three more girls under 16 have been sterilized in the Sheffield area.

This chronicle of accidental revelation and insubstantial allegation has made it clear that the present safeguards in cases involving the sterilization of minors are quite inadequate. At present all that appears to be required is the consent of the parents. The considerable publicity and concern that the original Sheffield case has provoked show that many responsible people feel that this is not a sufficient safeguard in cases in which irreversible decisions are taken about the whole form of the adult life of the patient.

Many indeed must have the gravest doubts about such an operation which is for the benefit of society rather than of the individual concerned. No doubt in a few sad cases there is no alternative to sterilization, for example when the hereditability of the disease from which the minor suffers is not in doubt and the only alternative, the

A CRIMINAL ABUSE OF PSYCHIATRY

Western psychiatrists have been under growing pressure to protest publicly against the incarceration of Soviet dissidents in mental hospitals and the imprisonment of Soviet psychiatrists who oppose the practice. About ten days ago the Royal College of Psychiatrists took the unusual step of sending a telegram of support to a Soviet psychiatrist in prison, Dr Semyon Gluzman. It also sent a telegram to Professor Snezhnevsky, president of the Soviet Institute of Psychiatry, protesting against the incarceration of Dr Gluzman and two other dissenters, Leonid Plushch and Vladimir Bukovsky.

The telegram was supported in personal capacity by Dr Denis Leigh, Secretary General of the World Psychiatric Association. Dr Leigh did not and could not associate the WPA with the protest. There is however growing interest in whether the WPA will take up the question at its congress in Hawaii next year. At a last congress in Mexico it rapped the issue when the

ussians threatened to walk out. Some psychiatrists have doubts about involving themselves in matters of this sort. They take the view that international bodies such as the WPA exist primarily to promote cooperation in research and that this function will suffer if attempts are made to sit in judgment on individual members, particularly in matters with some political content. Alternatively, some of them argue that more can be done through informal representations than public protest.

quarters and the law

Mr Michael Bunbury writes, Mr Roy Moxham July 17 argues at Remy houses, not quarters, is the major blight to our cities, or everyone will agree with him, or both problems are exacerbated by the workings of the Rent Act, such, in effect, give total security any form of tenant.

I am at present involved with a couple of squatters who have occupied a small house in Kensington which I have responsibility. The owner of the house has been posted road and has asked me to sell the property for him. The house had been in the hands of agents for months at a price which, I am advised, is totally realistic in the current market. However, no

and it would have ensured a house for a minimum of five weeks for the squatters, and more probably for several months. She offered to give me an undertaking in whatever terms I required that the squatters would leave immediately a buyer had been found.

Fight against inflation: the Government's wages policy

From Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Luton, West and others. Sir, We intend to vote against the Government's White Paper "The Attack on Inflation". Briefly our reasons are as follows:

1. The policies set out in the White Paper will damage Britain. They are part of an economic strategy that will cut living standards by significantly more than the Government admits, create mass unemployment and injure the long-term productive capacity of our economy, thereby making it more difficult to take advantage of the upturn when it comes. We were not elected to do that.

2. The White Paper marks the formal abandonment by the Government of its intention, expressed in two election manifestos, to harness and control the power of capital and business. It heralds instead, and astonishingly as an alternative, the end of free collective bargaining. In a society where resources were all planned—capital, rents, profits, prices and industry—this might be desirable, but in the capitalist rat race which we run, to control wages by statute represents a dangerous lurch towards the corporate state. Such a move will inevitably reintroduce confrontation and bitterness into the industrial scene.

3. In as far as the measure announced by the Government arises from a genuine threat by foreign investors to withdraw their money from Britain, they are a panic-stricken and unnecessary response. Foreign creditors could be reassured by compensating them for British inflation by offering them Sterling guarantees. Such guarantees could be used to encourage the conversion of short-term liquid liabilities into medium and long term loans. And, of course, other weapons open to the Government to stabilize the £ include the marshalling of our overseas assets and further action to encourage the remittance of interest, dividends and profits on these assets.

Such a policy would have to be accompanied by selective import restrictions and exchange control to our foreign balances. It avoids the necessity for the Government to embark on a politically and economically disastrous course, at present envisaged and would provide the breathing space to give us time to begin the rebuilding of British industry as set out in Labour's programme and developed in the recent Tribune Group Economic Report. This provides a coherent alternative economic strategy dealing with investment, trade, employment and the balance of payments. It is a reasoned amendment, and having made them it would then be totally illogical to support the Government's own unamended policy. Not only is this a perfectly honourable course of action, but contrary to what you say the tactic of a reasoned amendment was used on several occasions by Mr Heath in Opposition.

The most staggering suggestion in your article is that the Conservative Opposition is now behaving as Mr Wilson did towards Mr Heath's Income Policy in 1974. Perhaps you will tell us when Mrs Thatcher has said one word to encourage trade union militants to reject the Government's policy, or to break the law. Most of us, no doubt with undue modesty, feared Conservatives might be becoming a little tedious on the subject of breaches of the Social Contract or the need to uphold the rule of law.

The real time for the Opposition to support the Government is not the publication of a rag bag of defective proposals. It will be when the Government's actions and decisions actually match its rhetoric and when it resists an excessive pay claim in the public sector. That is when support will be needed, when the National Interest will be at risk and when Conservatives will certainly not pursue the same destructive partisan course that Mr Wilson did in 1974.

6. The Government's measures are being presented as an alternative to public expenditure cuts. Yet all the evidence coming out of local authority and Government departments makes it clear that further public expenditure cuts will follow. In these circumstances, we may well be witnessing a ferocious deflationary package by stealth.

7. Our aim is not to embarrass the Government, but to save it from its misguided advisers and its enemies at the CBI, in the City and amongst the media. There are plenty of precedents for the stand we are taking. Indeed, we recall with admiration how, during the term of office of the last Labour

Government, two backbenchers, Mr Joel Barnett and Mr Robert Sheldon, both of them now Treasury Ministers, vigorously criticized government policies and even advocated some of the measures that we ourselves now put forward. They failed in their attempts to change policies and as a result Labour found itself in the wilderness for four years. It would be a tragedy for all our nation if history were to repeat itself.

Along with all our colleagues in the Government, the Parliamentary Labour Party and trade union movement, we wish to see Socialist ideals become a reality and to bring about a fundamental and irreversible shift of wealth and power in favour of working people and their families. It is necessary to vote against the White Paper as a warning to the Government that they have, temporarily at least, lost sight of that goal.

There is a spurious rationality about all this. That is why the proposal is so alarming. It ignores, of course, the fact that MPs, unlike civil servants, do not obtain their posts through promotion or experience and both their quality and their achievements are widely diverse. More particularly, as you point out, membership does not need to be—and almost certainly should not be—a full-time job. What is needed here is not more financial relief for MPs pressed into service, but a substantial reduction in the volume of legislation. The Government (as so often) is in fact to blame.

As it happens, we have fumbled our way towards the best compromise solution, whereby MPs receive salary and allowances sufficient to keep the wolf from the door but not on a scale which can give rise to dangerous notions of "comparability". The rate cannot, moreover, be too far out because, so far as I am aware, there is as yet no shortage of approved candidates.

South Korean regime

From Professor Ronald Dore. Sir, I am sure Ian Fraser is right to be impressed by the South Korean economic miracle (Article, July 14), and right about some of its causes. I am sure he is right, too, when he says that the South Korean people, despite Communism—or at least the Korean version of it. But he does them no service by his light-hearted references to the darker aspects of South Korean politics. President Park, he tells us, is "no Hamlet hero". He is disliked by students and missionaries (those well-known emotionalist incense-burners for his press censorship and execution of dissenters). He is rather like de Gaulle.

East-West détente

From Dr Henry Dicks. Sir, May I beg space to integrate the proposals of two letters in your issue of July 18: by Dr Storr on the political perversion of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, and by Mr Crozier and others on the list of requirements before we could consider the Soviet state as honestly seeking civilized intercourse with us.

Since Anthony Storr wrote, a recent meeting of the Royal College of Psychiatrists showed that our highly cautious reserve fitting a learned body, has been replaced by indignation and readiness for strong action in the light of overwhelming evidence of the truth of allegations plus the blackmail by Soviet authorities of their victims' relatives to keep quiet.

St Paul's School site

From Mrs Joan Chapman. Sir, Following Richard Balf's letter (July 18) I would like to put the record straight for Hammersmith. This council's main concern has always been the serious overdevelopment of the site and we have been telling the GLC this since 1970. This objection has not been accepted by them and the minor amendments they have made are hardly likely to delay the project as implied.

As for "substantial local consultations" the public have never been adequately informed and exhibitions at Fulham Town Hall, two miles away, or at the ICA Galleries in The Mall, are no substitute for proper consultations on the spot.

Farming and taxes

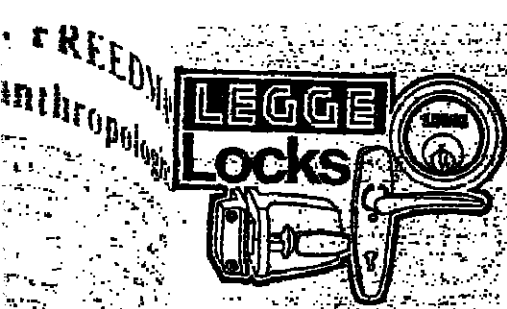
From Mr Colin Dauris. Sir, In their interesting article (July 17) on the efficiency of farms of various sizes Professor Britton and Dr Hill suggest that small lots of land sold off to meet tax obligations could be readily absorbed into existing farm businesses. This ignores the general effect of capital transfer tax and the proposed wealth tax.

Names in rape cases

From Dr Marjorie Jones. Sir, The letter from the man who was acquitted on a rape charge, but had earlier been identified in newspaper reports as having been accused of that offence, raises the question: Why should people accused of criminal offences be named in newspapers, against their will, before their guilt is proved?

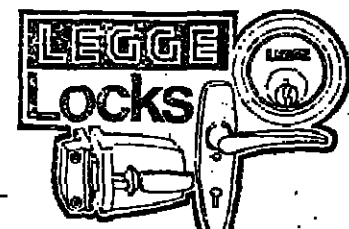
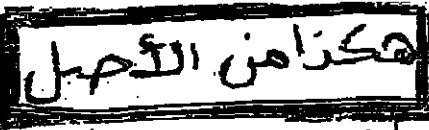
Turner watercolours

From Mr Evelyn Joll. Sir, I write to correct an error in your Sale Room Correspondent's report of the sale at Sotheby's on July 16 of Turner's watercolour known as "The Dark Rigi". Mrs Norman states that "none of the finished watercolours in this important series is in public ownership". In fact, of the ten watercolours concerned, no less than five now belong to museums.



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Monthly earnings figures point to a slowdown in the rate of pay inflation

By Tim Congdon

Further signs of a slowdown in wage inflation were shown in the figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment. The annual rate of increase of earnings in the three months to May was 15.1 per cent, a marked reduction from the pace experienced in the second half of 1974.

Moreover, this annual rate has been at less than 20 per cent for four consecutive months. This is the clearest evidence so far available that the demand in the labour market has held back increases in pay packets.

Wage rates continue to rise quickly. In June basic weekly rates increased by 3.0 per cent to bring the increase in the last 12 months to 42.2 per cent.

However, this is the lowest annual increase for four months and would suggest that the rise in wage rates is no longer accelerating.

Sharp reductions in real incomes have taken place in recent months. Between January and May average earnings increased by 5.4 per cent, but prices soared by 12.2 per cent.

These figures imply that the rate of the average pay packet has been cut by more than 6 per cent since the beginning of the year.

This may overstate the size of the drop in living standards because the earnings index applies mainly to manual workers and white-collar in-

WAGES

The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services in Great Britain covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	Hourly rates (July 31 1972 = 100)	Average earnings (Jan 1970 = 100)	% change over 3 months at annual rate
1974			
July	139.7	181.8	48.5
Aug	145.5	185.5	43.1
Sept	146.3	188.2	32.3
Oct	148.7	191.8	22.9
Nov	153.9	200.8	37.2
Dec	158.0	208.3	46.9
1975			
Jan	159.7	206.2	33.6
Feb	162.0	209.9	19.4
March	169.0	212.8	8.9
April	169.8	215.4	19.1
May	175.8	217.4	15.1
June	181.1	NA	NA

NA Not available.

comes have been less affected by the downturn in demand. But it is clear that a substantial decline has taken place which is now being reflected in the volume of retail trade.

The drop in real incomes has occurred only since the

beginning of this year. The real value of earnings continues to be much higher than it was a year ago.

Between May, 1974 and May, 1975 earnings increased by 28.2 per cent, while retail prices went up by 25.0 per cent. But even the 12-month comparison is likely to show a drop soon if earnings remain depressed.

The slackening in wage inflation will be welcome to the Government as the 15 a week pay limit comes into effect. But some observers have suggested that the measures were unnecessary because weak demand was holding back pay increases anyway. These observers are likely to feel that the figures confirm their interpretation.

The Department of Employment attributes the rise in wage rates between May and June mainly to increases for workers in the building and civil engineering construction industries.

It notes that settlement for certain workers employed in chemical and allied industries, iron and steel manufacture, general printing and the motor vehicle retail and repair industry also contributed.

An unusually large increase in wage rates may be recorded in July as settlements in advance of the White Paper measures are said to have been rushed through in a number of industries.

OECD report predicts slower recovery in world economy

By Melvyn Westlake

Recovery in the world economy, on which hinges the strategy of Mr. Healey, the Chancellor, for limiting unemployment in Britain, is likely to be slower than expected.

The next 12 months will see only a "moderate" rise in output in the main industrialized countries, according to a new report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in their important twice-yearly Economic Outlook.

This limited upturn, after the sharpest decline in world output and highest unemployment levels since the Second World War, should help to "contain" international inflation rates in the short term, the OECD staff say. But it will mean that unemployment will rise further, at least to start with, and that there will be a risk of a recession in the rest of the period to mid-1976.

About 15 million people are unemployed in the industrial nations of the OECD, or 5.1 per cent of their aggregate labour force.

Britain, together with Italy, is unlikely to share in any early recovery achieved by the

other major countries, notably the United States and Japan, and its gross domestic product "may stagnate or fall further over the next 12 months", the OECD staff state.

The forecasts about the British economy were prepared by Mr. Healey's successor, Mr. Healey, and assumed continuation of the social contract pay guidelines. Even so, unemployment is forecast to reach 14.1 million.

Under the new pay restraint policy, Mr. Healey's successor, Mr. Healey, and assumed continuation of the social contract pay guidelines. Even so, unemployment is forecast to reach 14.1 million.

The real disposable income of private individuals is forecast to fall even before allowing for the effects of greater pay restraint in coming months.

Some deterioration is predicted in Britain's foreign trade position in the second half of this year, partly because of the considerable improvement of the first six months.

This part of the assessment makes particularly disturbing reading for Mr. Healey, as he has pinned considerable hope

on an increase in exports, taking up the slack from the depressed level of domestic demand. In the short term the weak international demand for goods could lead to a fall in the volume of British exports, while imports actually begin to rise again.

Not until next year will exports materially pick up again. But higher export prices will help. The current account deficit is expected to be running at an annual rate of about \$4,000 million (nearly £1,818m) by the first half of 1976—rather worse than the recent trend but still less than half the 1974 deficit.

For the seven largest industrialized nations taken together (United States, Japan, West Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy and Canada) there might be an overall increase of 4.4 per cent in gross domestic product at an annual rate in the first half of next year, ranging from 4 per cent increase in Italy to 6 per cent in Japan.

Of great concern to the OECD staff is the danger that world inflation could again start rising rapidly if the international recovery develops into another strong boom in late 1976 and 1977.

Thrift and excess, page 19

Retail sales up in June but quarterly trend is lower

By Our Economics Staff

There was some recovery in retail sales in the volume of sales in June, following the sharp decline in May. But the underlying trend suggests that high retail business is still declining.

Provisional figures released by the Department of Industry yesterday show a 2.4 per cent increase in the retail sales volume index, which climbed 105.0 (1971 equals 100) seasonally adjusted.

There has been a steady underlying fall for many months, but the trend was distorted by an exceptionally heavy counter season in April, and subsequently depressed in May.

These movements resulted in the bunching of spending as so as to make purchases before the VAT rate rises on July 1, and before increases in duties took effect.

In the second quarter the volume of sales is estimated to be about 2 per cent below the first quarter.

There is increasing evidence of post-tax wage packets in recent months failed to keep pace with rising prices, and this has had the effect of reducing real purchasing power.

This trend is likely to continue for some time, as a result, the volume of all sales seems certain to go falling, unless people prefer to draw on their savings. This has been happening lately, but with unemployment

RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New credit extended 2
1972	105.8	2,497
1973	110.7	2,871
1974	109.9	2,817
1975	111.8	781
Q1	108.3	881
Q2	110.6	717
Q3	112.0	712
Q4	109.8	576
1976	107.3	614
Q1	111.0	848
Q2	111.8	679
Q3	111.5	725
Q4	109.2	216
July	111.4	215
Aug	112.2	217
Sept	111.4	231
Oct	112.8	224
Nov	110.8	224
1975	113.0	246
Jan	109.3	283
Feb	108.4	234
March	120.2	271
April	102.5	247
May	105.0	—

*Provisional

Herr Schmidt in top talks

By Peter Norman

at the end of this week and the beginning of next.

Herr Schmidt is due to meet Mr. Wilson in Hamburg on Thursday, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Bonn for the routine twice-yearly Franco-German consultations on Friday and Saturday. It was announced today that Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger will visit Bonn from July 26 to 28.

ment still rising it is more likely that individuals will prefer to lower their general living standards and maintain the level of their savings.

First National of Chicago raises prime rate to 7½ pc

By Our Economics Staff

Washington, July 21.—Today the First National Bank of Chicago followed the lead set on Friday by the First National City Bank and increased its prime lending rate to 7½ per cent from 7¼ per cent.

Money market dealers in New York believe the prime rate will hold in a 7 per cent range for some weeks now, with the movements being solely determined by the degree to which the Federal Reserve is prepared to push reserves into the market.

Some experts believe Citibank will move down again in the near future, and this view

is seen as the motive behind some hesitancy by other New York banks to change their rates now from a 7½ per cent level.

A few major banks are still holding their prime rates at 7 per cent.

A good number of experts share the view of Mr. Henry Kaufman, general partner at Solomon Brothers, that recent prime rate rises are only temporary. However, no one expects the prime rate to fall back to 6½ per cent.

Indeed, some experts say the banks are likely to hold their prime rates at present levels.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 127.07—1.50

The FT index: 296.6—2.3

Rises

Benzons Int	80p to 180p
Came Freshmint	23p to 144p
Calypso Pump	4p to 24p
Furness With	20p to 250p
Greening, N.	25p to 264p
Hunting Gibson	5p to 157p
Willing Morris	1p to 19p

Falls

Barclays Bank	8p to 250p
Beecham Group	3p to 283p
Brit Am Tob	3p to 193p
Brit Am Tob	12p to 305p
Hawthorn, Ld	6p to 250p
Hawthorn, Ld	3p to 25p

Equities fell back on lack of interest.

Gold declined by 25 cents to \$164.50 an oz.

SDR—\$ was 1.20442 on Monday while SDR=£ was 0.534394.

Commodities: Reuters' index closed at 1,112 yesterday—unchanged from Friday's close.

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Westland seeks £4.4m

Westland Aircraft, the Yeovil-based group which makes military and civil helicopters and hovercraft, yesterday announced a £4.4m rights issue, on the basis of three shares at 35p for every 10 held.

The John Brown engineering group has a 21.4 per cent stake in Westland and, as the group recently announced £4.9m losses by a subsidiary, there were doubts in the stock market yesterday that John Brown will take up its rights in Westland, whose shares fell 7p to 39p as a result.

Financial Editor, page 19

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.71	1.66
Austria Sch	40.00	38.00
Belgium Fr	37.00	34.25
Canada \$	2.28	2.23
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mk	8.50	8.05
France F	9.48	9.15
Germany DM	5.60	5.49
Greece Dr	69.25	67.25
Hongkong \$	11.20	10.80
Italy Lr	1,500.00	1,450.00
Japan Yn	365.00	340.00
Netherlands Gld	5.75	5.55
Norway Kr	11.65	11.30
Portugal Esc	56.00	54.00
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.77
Spain Pes	126.50	121.50
Sweden Kr	9.30	9.00
Switzerland Fr	5.90	5.70
US \$	2.21	2.16
Yugoslavia Dnr	38.75	36.75

Rates for bank notes 1/10, 25 applied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Discount rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Mr Simon rejects any return to fixed parities

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 21

Mr William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury, declared today that the United States administration would never accept an obligation to return to a par value exchange rate system. He added that the French demand for a return to a fixed exchange rate system "now appears to us to be fairly entrenched".

With these statements Mr Simon clearly indicated that the chances of agreement on important monetary reform issues look extremely slim for the time being. Indeed, some

of his comments could exacerbate the existing strains between the United States and France on monetary issues.

In a 45-minute speech to two congressional committees Mr Simon said that some countries might be seeking "fixed exchange rates only because they hoped that by this means their currencies could be pegged more advantageously against the dollar than would be possible under a floating rate system."

The French have been virtually alone in their repeated demands for a return to fixed rates, and Mr Simon's comments today about countries wishing to end floating must

be construed as aimed primarily against the French.

At one point in his speech he said: "It is possible that many complaints about damage to trade from greater flexibility are not aimed at flexibility per se, but at the existence of an exchange value for the dollar less favourable to the complainants than prevailed in the late sixties and early seventies."

He added significantly: "The call for par values is presented by some as a call for responsible behaviour, but it unquestionably has some elements of a plea for others to do for them what they do not wish to do for themselves."

Mr Simon said to return to fixed rates would be a major blunder, a grave mistake and "an open invitation to a renewal of massive and destabilizing speculative flows".

Congressman Henry Reuss, chairman of the House Banking Committee, summed up the view of the majority of congressmen at today's meeting by noting that the Congress entirely supported the view that a return to fixed rates would be unworkable and a "mistake".

He doubted if any worthwhile purpose would be served by President Giscard d'Estaing's suggestion of a summit meeting on monetary questions

in October. Mr Simon voiced his agreement with Mr Reuss on this point.

The Treasury Secretary pointed out that the United States might well be prepared to accept a reduction in its International Monetary Fund quota share. He did not mention a precise figure but added that this could be done only if there was agreement to increase from 80 per cent to 85 per cent the vote required to approve amendments to the IMF's articles and other basic IMF decisions.

Mr Simon reaffirmed the administration's desire to phase out the role of gold in the monetary system.

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be construed as aimed primarily

Union fears taxation will drive out film-makers

By Derek Harris

A growing tendency for foreign film-makers—writers, directors and producers, many of them American—to pull out of Britain for tax reasons brought a warning last night of "an almost certain extinction of the British feature film industry".

The warning came from Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, in an appeal to MPs to press the Chancellor to reconsider the Finance Act provision to tax foreign film-makers on 75 per cent of their world earnings from April next year. The current tax limit is 50 per cent.

Unless the new taxes were postponed or abolished, Mr Sapper said, there could be ruinous loss of work to the British industry and those working in it.

Foreign film-makers would either move out of Britain or, at the very least, make their films outside the country, he said. "In either case the resultant loss of production financing would surely be a crippling blow to an already very shaky British film industry."

Maserati chief outlines plans for rehabilitation

Modena, July 21.—Signor Alessandro de Tomaso, Argentine-born industrialist, is expected to finalise the takeover of Maserati SpA next week in Rome.

During a meeting with company workers in Modena, Signor de Tomaso unveiled his plans for restructuring the company and reviving its production and sales. He told about 800 workers, who have been laid off and are occupying the plants, that Maserati should continue production of gran turismo models, but with technical improvements.

He said Maserati should also make light vans and spare parts for motor cycles, which would be supplied to Moto Guzzi and Moto Benelli, the two big motor cycle concerns of which de Tomaso is president.

Maserati was put into liquidation by Citroen SA last June.

ECSC loans cheaper

Brussels, July 21.—A reduction in the interest rate on loans granted by the European Coal and Steel Community to 5.5 per cent from 9 per cent, effective immediately, has been decided by the EEC Commission.

Mechanical engineering Neddy is gloomy on outlook for new orders

By Edward Townsend

A grim year lies ahead for Britain's mechanical engineering companies as the intake of new orders continues to slow down and unemployment increases.

This gloomy view came yesterday from the short-term trends working party of the industry's Little Neddy. In its latest survey it says that the marked decline in new orders is expected to persist well into the latter part of the year, with an upturn not likely to be in full swing until next year.

The one bright spot is that in the short term the still considerable volume of orders on hand should serve to sustain the level of production in many sectors for some months.

The key to a revival in mechanical engineering is the United States economy and the working party states: "When the upturn does come in the United States the indications are that it will be very sharp, creating substantial opportunities for overseas suppliers."

Continuing anxiety about the rate of inflation and its effect on companies' finance is making many hesitant about committing funds to further investment, the report says. Home demand on some sectors is expected to remain at a high level.

Engineering companies are in particular looking to the nationalised industries where the Government has said it intends to maintain investment programmes.

The report claims that despite the continuing rapid advance in home and export prices, United Kingdom prices are still more competitive than those in 1970, taking exchange rate movements into account. Most favourable demand prospects in the short term appear to be in the process plant sector, and in machinery related to the investment programmes of the Opec countries and other energy producers, mining machinery and railway equipment.

On the labour front, the working party state that shortages will persist in the heavier end of the industry but demand for skilled labour has fallen sharply in every region except the north of Scotland.

France may trim nuclear programme

From Richard Wigg

Paris, July 21.—Big decisions on reorganising France's nuclear energy industry because of a scaling-down of the ambitious power station building programme decided under the immediate impact of the 1973 petrol crisis are expected to emerge from a government policy review begun in Paris today.

An interministerial meeting chaired by M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, started the process, but in view of what is at stake no decisions are expected until President Giscard d'Estaing has ruled on the fundamental options, probably at the end of this month.

What is being discussed is the progressive scaling-down of Electricité de France's orders—five power stations a year in place of the "take-off" for the programme originally foreseen from 1976. This means there will not now be enough orders from both Framatome and the second group, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité.

But a key aspect of the review concerns how to arrive at a greater degree of French control of the industry, in particular, how to move progressively away from the present total dependence on America.

In this France intends to follow the pioneering example of West Germany, adding its own technology.

One proposal under the review is for the French State Atomic Energy Commissariat (CEA) to acquire some of the Westinghouse holdings, now 45 per cent of the share capital of Framatome, which produces the Westinghouse pressurised water reactors.

French cutback, page 19

W Australia Premier on gas mission in UK

By Roger Vielvoe

Sir Charles Court, Premier of Western Australia, flew into London yesterday in an attempt to enlist the support of three British oil companies in a state's campaign to exploit a natural gas find made off the north-east coast of Australia.

Development plans for the gas, drawn up by Burmah, BP and Shell, plus Calasiatic from the United States, have been in mothballs for more than two years because of an Australian High Court action in which the federal claim to sovereignty over offshore waters is being contested by several of the states.

In the meantime the cost of developing the field has soared and there are now doubts about the future profitability of the fields, which have total reserves of about 18 trillion cubic ft.

Sir Charles said that because of the delays "costs have risen in an astronomical way". The big challenge now was to try to get the gas ashore "quickly enough in the face of rising

costs, on a basis which will not be dearer than the Middle East imported oil." Negotiations will be complex and protracted. It foreshadowed it will take 12 months to bring all the technical, financial and marketing aspects together. I do not expect to return to Australia with clear-cut decisions. But it is important that we lose no opportunity of getting things rolling."

The gas was first discovered in 1967 by the Woodside-Burmah group, which has 50 per cent of an exploration consortium that also includes Shell, BP and Calasiatic. Burmah Oil owns 54 per cent of Woodside-Burmah.

Originally, the oil companies had hoped to liquefy the gas and ship it by tanker to Japan or the west coast of the United States. However, when the Labour government took over in Australia it was announced that the federal authorities would take the gas at the wellhead, which effectively excluded the exploration companies from any marketing role.

BP ends northerly drilling

By Our Energy Correspondent

One of the most northerly wells ever drilled in the North Sea has been completed by British Petroleum in block 210/13, about 30 miles due west of the company's Magnus discovery.

BP said yesterday that the well had in the meantime been abandoned. Information on what was found in the well was being withheld because the adjoining blocks to the south had not yet been licensed.

The semi-submersible rig Sado 703 is now moving south to drill close to the boundary of the BP-Ranger block 3/8 and

the acreage due south—block 3/12 held by a consortium including Forest Oil, the Rank Organisation and Zapam.

While BP has "teething troubles" with the Viking Piper semi-submersible pipelaying barge working on the Ninian offshore pipeline, Shell has been setting new records for laying submarine pipe for the Brent offshore development.

The work is now 24 days ahead of schedule and more than half the 92-mile, 36-inch pipeline joining the oilfield east of Shetland to a terminal at Sullom Voe has been completed.

OFT calls urgent talks on Spanish tours crisis

By Patricia Tisdall

The Office of Fair Trading asked for an urgent meeting with tour operators yesterday, to discuss overbooking in Spanish hotels in the light of the recently agreed industry code of conduct.

Although the code does not officially come into operation until next April, Association of British Travel Agents members have agreed to abide by its spirit during the current holiday period.

The code specifically places overbooking by hoteliers under the responsibility of the tour operator. It states that where a material alteration is made by the operator, clients should be given the option of either accepting the change, which must be of comparable standard, or of receiving a full and prompt refund of all money paid.

At the meeting, which it is hoped will take place as quickly as possible, officials of the Consumer Affairs Division of the OFT will be asking for details of tour operators' contracts with Spanish hoteliers.

Whitehall seeks R & D 'dialogue'

By Kenneth Owen

The Department of Industry's seven research and development requirements boards, formed to monitor and guide the Government's industrial R & D spending, plan to "set up dialogue with industry" including the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress, and other government organizations.

Aim of this move is to ensure that R & D policy is based on a wide and up-to-date body of comment. This is disclosed in the second annual report of the boards, published yesterday.

The boards' spending in 1974-75 totalled £31,151,000, and is expected to rise to £39,522,000 in 1975-76.

Hongkong tanker layoffs denied

Hongkong, July 21.—C. Y. Tung, the shipping group, today denied Far East press reports implying that it is proposing to lay up a dozen very large crude oil tankers in Penghu, an island off central Taiwan. Tung's fleet of more than 10 tankers is under time charter and still operating, the group stated.

The erroneous reports may have resulted from routine inquiries made by agents of Island Navigation Corporation,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Out of town hypermarkets and the community

From Mr F. P. Chappel
Sir, No doubt in the very short term, Mr Farrow (July 15) is right. Out of town hypermarkets may today show a 5 per cent reduction in prices over town centre shops. But even if Mr Farrow's figures are correct, I wonder for how long will this differential persist, and what is the long-term cost to the community? Add rising costs of transport, petrol, etc in getting there, and is the customer really any better off?

More important, the lifeblood, the sense of belonging, of identity, of "my town or my city" is built around its centre. People no longer live in the centre of their towns. Churches have migrated in suburbia, must now the schools also move out?

How much of the neurosis of modern living is because personal contact has gone, or is going, from shopping? The small shopkeeper was killed

off by the supermarkets, but at least the supermarkets are mostly in shopping areas, the heart of living communities, alive and bustling. With people, and if one supermarket is not right we can walk on to the next.

If the hypermarkets kill off the supermarket, who would drive the next five or 20 miles to the next hypermarket for a different brand of baked beans? How much greater fun will be the degree of impersonalization, even over today's supermarkets?

No, let the Government and local authorities take a resolute stand and refuse planning consent to these horrors, which would destroy the countryside, and let them save our town centres as living entities.

F. P. CHAPPEL,
13 Rayleigh Road,
Harrogate,
N. Yorkshire.
July 15, 1975.

Unfair bias against landlords

From Miss K. Rowland
Sir, I am a landlord (July 10) is wrong when he writes that resident landlords can let with safety as I found when I wished to regain possession of a flat.

The day after I gave notice, the tenants went to the Rent Tribunal and stated that they could not find other accommodation. No one said that they had not looked very hard and from that moment they had security. The hearing was delayed because they then said they were going on holiday, and eventually they were given six months' security of tenure.

The day before those six months expired they returned to the tribunal and applied for an extension. From the moment of their application they were one more assured of security, and there was another delay before a second hearing.

They were refused a further extension, other than seven days, on the ground that as two healthy young men, their difficulties were less urgent than mine, since I am much senior to them, and having sustained an accident, needed

their flat for a woman who could give me nursing-domestic help.

They told me the day after the hearing that they still did not intend to leave, so the next move was for me to take out a summons at the County Court. It was not until then that they went. Start to finish, negotiations took me 20 weeks and cost £60 in legal fees.

The grounds on which the tribunal finally gave possession left me wondering what would be the fate of a landlord who had not had an accident and simply wanted those particular tenants out.

When tenants are under the same roof as a landlord, even though flats are self-contained, they can behave in a way that is short of actionable in a legal sense, and which yet causes immense trouble and discomfort to both landlord and other tenants. Why should the innocent have to suffer this? And why do Rent Tribunals appear to be prejudiced in favour of even undeserving tenants?

Yours faithfully,
K. ROWLAND (Miss),
11 Chestow Villas,
London, W11 3EE.

The Old Lady's concise English

From Mr M. Murray
Sir, Mr Cuff (July 15) is unnecessarily harsh in his criticism of the Bank of England for omitting the definite article in the notice on its counters. Surely this is an excellent example of the Bank practising maximum economy.

When I was a sub-editor in Fleet Street the aim was always clarity of meaning, not the so-called perfect Oxford English of the academics.

Yours sincerely,
MOSS MURRAY,
92 Brompton Road,
London SW3 1EH.

In defence of the small businessman

From Mr E. G. Wood
Sir, How sad to read that Mr Mackenzie, the Minister of State for Industry with responsibility for small firms, ran them as second only to the Post Office for the trouble they cause him. And so the should, though not for the same reasons as the Po Office. Unlike many parts of the public sector, and later some parts of the large private sector, small firms do not receive and do not ask for subsidies to keep them going. They only ask for a square deal.

Despite what seems amount to deliberate suppression of the figures, all the evidence seems to indicate that small firms, far from being a drain on the economy, are paying more than their fair share of taxes towards the grants given by the monopolistic grants from being a burden on a taxpayer, they absorb only small proportion of the massive costs of the education service, the police force, employment services, training agencies and all the other government services that spend much of their time dealing with the problems caused by over-concentration of industry and commerce and the public services.

It is a fact that the most prosperous regions of Britain are those with the highest proportion of employment in small units. It is also true that no other industrial nation does in Britain. The Japanese, Norwegians, Americans and even Hongkongers in Britain to share in the quality and quantity of their own devoted to this vital sector of the economy. It is undeniable that the national health of the small firms are ahead of us the international productivity league. Instead of pouring more money into the bottomless pits of the ailing giant, policy that has yet to be revised to pay the Government could rapidly solve the economic and social problems providing small firms with facilities they enjoy in countries whose standard of living is rising faster than ours.

For 50 years, small firms have lost ground against strong headwinds. It's time change ends and see what it can do for Britain with wind to their favour for next 50 years.

Yours faithfully,
E. G. WOOD,
Centre for Innovation and Productivity,
Sheffield Polytechnic,
Haford House, 16 Fimz Square, Sheffield, S1 2BZ.

£108,000,000

Our chairman is pleased to announce that a record amount of protection money has been paid to the company over the last twelve months.

The following is extracted from the Chairman's Review:

"There are two factors in the Accounts to which I would like to draw your attention. The first is that we have achieved a landmark in our sales which exceed £100 million. Secondly, since sales by themselves cannot be the criterion by which a company is judged, I would also point out that the group profit before taxation is well over four times what it was ten years ago. The progress in the last four years has been indigenous to the group during which time profits have virtually doubled.

Group Sales increased this year by 27% and profit before tax by 35%; the major proportion of this increase came from the United Kingdom companies' home and export efforts.

We have not built up this very sizeable sales turnover by acquisitions alone. More often than not a company grows as its customers grow. They must be sold the right products at the right price and receive the proper service to which they are entitled.

Every year at our Annual General Meeting I have been at some pains to point out that a company does not just consist of facts and figures but of people. In the troubled times which have been with us for the whole of the last financial year the directors feel that we should congratulate all our employees on the contribution they have made to the excellent results."

HAYTER, Chairman

Statement of Group profit for the year ended 31st March, 1975.

1974 £000		1975 £000
85,181	Group Turnover	108,119
6,727	Group Profit before Taxation	9,082
3,259	Group Profit after Taxation	4,416
2,820	Attributable to Chubb & Son Ltd	3,792
1,038	Dividends	1,102
745p	Earnings per share	10.07p



CHUBB PROTECTS

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The pressure for more disclosure by brewers

In the letter accompanying the offer for Long John International, Whitbread vouchsafed information never before officially divulged to shareholders—namely that wine and spirit turnover in its latest financial year accounted for around 70m of the group's total turnover of £340m. But it seems likely that the forthcoming annual report will say nothing further on the breakdown of group activities other than statutory requirements as to various sales, profits and losses.

Whitbread is not alone. For some considerable time pressure has been mounting on both Allied and Bass Charrington to more forthcoming at least to match the standard set by Scott & Newcastle and even to maintain the level of disclosure which the Mott MacDonalds set out in its 1969 Report on the Supply of Beer. In passing, it may be worth pointing out that in its Admission of Securities for Listing, The Stock Exchange stipulates a "reasonable breakdown of a company's more important activities".

Allied has let it be known that around 40 per cent of its business is in wines and spirits. Bass has set its own figure at around a quarter. The "reversal" argument against disclosure includes points such as the difficulty in isolating profits from both wines and spirits and "pass through" the same input, and where they should be a profit where there is a large loss.

Although in financial management accounts, divisional profits are calculated, it is, apparently, impossible for this information to be given to shareholders in a meaningful way without giving too much away.

But to take a single, but by no means untypical example, as in 1973 acquired the Esso oil in Europe for £25m, little has been said subsequently as to the success of this move on the grounds that those in the United Kingdom have not integrated with the rest of the Bass chain here and can no longer be picked out. But as it is a profitable exercise, it would be a welcome move in the major brewers could give in their next annual accounts to a higher standard of presentation. It might even improve the sector's overall market status.

Vestland
What will John Brown do?

Market reaction to Westland's 4.4m rights issue was to doubt whether John Brown was willing or able to take up its rights on the 21.4 per cent stake it has in Westland. The inference from there, that nearly three million rights shares worth over £1m will be on offer in the market, was had in the rights issue and the Westland share price fell 7p to 39p, here the subscription price of 3p offers a modest 15 per cent discount.

Since John Brown revealed to weeks ago the debt that constructors John Brown has made in its own eyes, it is not surprising that the market has had an eye on itself of late. The fact that the share price has declined quite sharply from the high it reached after a reasonably optimistic interim statement last month.

Even so, with the shares at a price which is subscription price, the market has not shown a discount was a reasonable 20 per cent. In that case, Monday is a bad day for announcing a rights issue: it seems to have been the only day available in the queue. As



Mr. Chester Beatty, chairman of Selection Trust: increasing the authorized capital.

things are the sole underwriters, Schroder Wagg, will probably draw some consolation from the fact that the underwriting period of 30 days is relatively short, because there is no need for a capital-increasing egm.

Probably another factor in the market's reaction to the rights issue is the fact that the proceeds will be needed for inflationary working capital requirements. With long-term finance expensive and extra overdrafts requiring a bigger capital base, equity funding operations are becoming increasingly common among engineering companies. Insofar as Westland uses this to finance new contracts (particularly in the United Kingdom), it is integrated with the rest of the Bass chain here and can no longer be picked out. But as it is a profitable exercise, it would be a welcome move in the major brewers could give in their next annual accounts to a higher standard of presentation. It might even improve the sector's overall market status.

However, at least the Yeovil strike is now over and even if the impact of the could dent this year's profits, slightly, prospective yield of over 10 per cent on the ex-rights price (assuming dividends are maintained on the enlarged capital) offers some attraction. Longer term, the profits outlook is probably better. And if John Brown (which has reached no decision on the rights) were promoted to disinvest its £3.8m Westland holding rather than increase it, that too could be good for the shares.

Selection Trust
Difficult year ahead

Assets rather than earnings is the story to emerge from Selection Trust—although there are some considerable complications there. This time, credit has been taken for only 75 per cent of the dollar premium rather than including in full the dollar premium—\$1.25 per share—on the rights issue. The fact that the group's portfolio is almost entirely composed of overseas stocks and where the holding in Adax alone is worth about 60 per cent of the group's capitalization.

And perhaps this is as well given the immediate outlook for the market, which still shows no sign of real recovery, contributed 25 per cent of income last year and will undoubtedly show a sharp decline in the current year with Tsubeb in South West Africa

last year, and takes Mrs Ehan even further away from the top score of the man with the most fellow property financier Sir Julian Hodge (155).

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already having passed one quarterly dividend while the South Bay operation in Canada will show a drop on last year's \$C4.59m.

Attention in recent months has tended to focus upon the Brouillan base metal deposit in Quebec and the possible funding requirements. One thought is that now the Agnew nickel project in Western Australia has been set aside until a more favourable climate emerges, liquidity pressures should ease somewhat. In any case, the Brouillan requirements could be as little as £10m for ST itself, depending upon the debt/equity ratios, the size of support from the provincial government and the extent to which the ST stake of 47 per cent is diluted by way of a local offering. But it does seem inevitable that in due course there will be a money-raising operation, although probably not before next year.

At 540p, ST has shown good relative strength against the UK mining finance house sector until the preliminary figures earlier this month. Now it is likely to march much in line with the rest of the sector. The shares should be locked away.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £125m
Net assets £176m (£146m)
Borrowings £22.8m (£16.9m)
Pre-tax profit £10.6m (£9.80m)
Earnings per share 24.9p (25.8p)

Dowry
A better second half

Dowry appeared to be running into a few storm areas at the half-way stage despite buoyant order books, but whatever uncertainties were generated then ought to be largely removed by a much more encouraging second half. Not only did it suffice to turn a modest interim profit downturn into a full year gain of 6 per cent, but it also brought a halt to what looked like a deteriorating underlying financial position.

Admittedly, second-half trading margins of 10.4 per cent are not a very impressive improvement on the first half's 10.1 per cent and are well below the previous year's 11.9 per cent. But they were achieved despite the continued working out of the unsatisfactory fixed-price business orders. With the year now completed, margins ought to be recovering further, which holds out good prospects for the present year in the context of a mining machinery order book some 50 per cent bigger in real terms than it was in 1974. The aviation side, meanwhile, looks to be holding broadly level.

Net borrowings are more than doubled at around £6.8m, but that figure is apparently little higher than it was at the half-way stage and in the context of the year-end of £37.8m still represents a low level. The Chancery's stock appreciation measures have been a factor here, but the overall implication is that working capital has come under tighter control.

Although the balance sheet might not be quite as good as it did in 1973-74, Dowry would appear to have moved into the present year from a position of some strength, which ought to provide a sound prop to the shares at 85p, where they yield a solid 8 per cent and sell at just over seven times earnings.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £35.2m
Sales £94.9m (£71.1m)
Pre-tax profits £9.46m (£8.91m)
Earnings per share 13.2p (12.9p)
Dividend gross 7.63p (6.89p)

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But he is also proportionately more active outside pulp and paper than was Lord Ryder. He is also on the United Kingdom board of Goodyear Tyre and on the supervisory board of Thyssen-Bornemisza.

Tim Congdon discusses the link between public sector deficits and money supply

Private thrift and public excess

Mr Healey has described Britain's recent economic past as "a Rake's Progress". But, if this is true, it is more than puzzling that the personal sector of the economy has been accumulating building society deposits, bank deposits and other financial assets on a record scale in the past two or three years.

To put this in plain language, the average man in the street has never saved more; but he is given to understand that he lives in a country which has indulged in "a Rake's Progress". How is this contrast to be explained? What, if anything, is missing?

The omission, of course, is the financial behaviour of the British Government. While the personal sector has been acquiring financial assets steadily the public sector has fallen further and further into debt and its borrowing needs continue to be greater than ever. The Government, and not the public at large, is the real "big spender".

One of the more simplistic versions of "monetarism" sees the Government's over-spending as the key to the inflation problem generally. The borrowing requirement is met, supporters of this version suggest, by "printing money". The additions to the money supply prompt extra spending by private individuals and result in excess demand and rising prices.

This brand of monetarism, which has obvious political appeal because of its thinly veiled moral undertones, treats the demand process of monetary creation in a rather cavalier way.

In reality, only a small part of any central government deficit is covered by the printing of bank notes. Much more important is the issue of treasury bills which then serve as assets

against which the banking system can increase its lending. The borrowing needs of local authorities and public corporations also pose different problems. They can take out overdrafts from the banking system in the same way as private sector companies and individuals. The cheques written out on these overdrafts are then added to bank deposits and directly affect the money supply.

But these details are incidental. The Government does not "print money" or, at least, not much. But it can "increase its liabilities with the banking system", as the phrase goes. No one doubts that this enables the banks to adopt less restrictive attitudes to their private sector customers or that, in certain circumstances, it can be the motor which drives the inflationary merry-go-round.

One of the merits of an important article in the latest *Economic Outlook*, prepared by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, is that it demonstrates the link between public sector deficits and the money supply is not certain.

As the table shows the two can move in opposite directions. For example, the United States had a slightly larger public sector financial deficit in 1974 than in 1973, but money supply growth was slower.

How can this happen? What enables the Government to reduce its "increase in liabilities with the banking system" while spending in excess of tax revenue on an ever larger scale?

The answer, of course, is that, instead of running into debt with the banks (or foreign lenders), the Government can sell debt instruments to the public. It can sell debt instruments in the capital market to

	FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN LEADING OECD ECONOMIES		
	1973	1974	1975
United States			
Public sector financial deficit as percentage of GNP	0.5	0.7	5
Growth in broad money supply	8.8	6.8	10-12
West Germany			
Public sector financial deficit as percentage of GNP	-1.6	0.9	6
Growth in broad money supply	10.6	6.1	8
United Kingdom			
Public sector financial deficit as percentage of GNP	4.4	7.0	8
Growth in broad money supply	28.2	12.6	10-15

Source: OECD Economic Outlook

companies and individuals. Indeed, it is purchases of such debt instruments which account for much of the public sector's financial surplus recently.

The most familiar acquisition of a public sector debt instrument is investment in National Savings, something which almost everyone has done at some point in their lives.

But the most important is the purchase of new issues of gilts, which are sold to large financial institutions in the City. The more gilts the Government can sell, the smaller the growth in the money supply enabled by any public sector financial deficit.

The authors of the article in *Economic Outlook* draw attention to the consequences of large gilt sales. They refer to "apprehensions that, if money market managers were too cautious, large scale government borrowing operations could create tight conditions in financial markets and 'crowd out' private credit demand". These apprehensions are most clearly expressed when the monetary authorities sell long-dated gilts rather than

short-dated because short-dated are widely regarded as close substitutes for money.

These consequences of large gilt sales can be important. As financial conditions tighten, interest rates rise and share prices tend to decline. The recent fall in equities in London is, for example, closely related to the heavy sales of long-dated gilts by the Bank of England in the past three weeks.

Falling share prices and tighter financial conditions dampen demand for bank loans from the private sector and are positively deflationary in effect. It is quite possible for the Government to run a vast financial deficit and, to maintain a restrictive monetary policy which depresses economic activity.

To say that such an income is possible is not, of course, to say that it is undesirable. High rates of Government spending represent claims on resources. If room were not made for such claims by reductions in private sector demand the result might be inflationary. The appropriate mix of gilt sales and "printing" must be governed by an assessment of its effect on aggregate demand.

But it should also be emphasized that if financial policy accommodates the resource shift the overall result is to endorse a change in the balance between the public and private sector. The public sector is larger than it would otherwise have been.

It is perhaps remarkable that processes such as these are to be found in all three of the countries surveyed in the article. In the United States, West Germany and the United Kingdom, the borrowing requirements of the public sector are larger than ever before; private demand for credit sluggish; and cutbacks in spending and employment have been more severe in the private sector than in the public sector.

Why should these conditions be common to the three countries? Perhaps the simplest explanation is that they are all affected by the severe recession at present being experienced throughout the world.

The Keynesian orthodoxy insists that it is incorrect to eliminate public sector deficits by increasing taxes or cutting government expenditure because such responses would exacerbate demand weakness.

Other explanations are less complacent. It may be premature to suggest that economic growth has been so rapid in the last 20 years that investment opportunities are now much smaller than they once were and demand must be sustained by higher public spending instead.

But this suggestion would be consistent with the decline in profitability also common to the three economies under consideration and with the almost universal current trend to attempt to satisfy rising expectations through the political process.

French nuclear plan runs out of steam

A belief that when it comes to planning industry and the economy they order these things better in France has become one of the conventional wisdoms in Britain today. French planning in the post-war period has been more explicit about its objectives and more obviously successful in attaining them than its British counterpart.

The favourable impression which this has created has been reinforced by the obvious self-assurance of French officials, who tend to assume that if they decide that France will have a world force in industry, then they will achieve that position, however much other countries may try to stop them.

It is this belief which has suffered yet another blow in recent days with the revelation that the French nuclear power programme, far and away the most ambitious in western Europe, is to be cut back radically reorganized.

The French decision, which moved a step closer to its final stage yesterday at a special inter-ministerial meeting in Paris, means that three times the year the French have come to construct in their efforts to build up the production and exports of their high-technology sectors.

In aerospace, France has lost its battle to sell the Mirage F-1 fighter to other European countries in what became known as the arms contract of the century.

The Benelux countries, in spite of intense political lobbying from Paris, opted for the cheaper and better F-15 from the United States, striking a heavy blow at the reputation of French aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault, for an uncanny knack of making winners in the defence field.

The Mirage failure was galling for a number of reasons, but on its own it might not

call for any important questioning of the basis of decisions in the country's high technology industries. No producer, however efficient, can hope to win all the contracts and the Dassault company is still one of the most successful in Europe.

Such a philosophical attitude is not possible in the continuing failure of France's computer industry to establish itself in spite of huge injections of government cash and preference in selling to public buyers of computers.

Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII) was set up in 1966 as part of the much trumpeted Plan Calcul. Computers were chosen as one of the three priority sectors for state intervention in France.

In spite of this effort, by 1973 the only possible salvation for CII seemed to be as part of a grouping of west European manufacturers, along with Siemens and Philips. A French government committee reported that "CII is not a viable computer industry concern and is no nearer to becoming profitable and independent of government funds than five years ago".

In May of this year, CII was merged into the European interests of the United States Honeywell group. CII held 1 per cent of the market in Europe, one eighth of the figure held by ICL of the United Kingdom.

The CII affair shows all the disadvantages which can occur when government becomes so closely involved in trying to push an advanced technology company forward. Managers of the company seem to have spent more time keeping in the good books of the government departments which subsidized them than they spent on the commercial side of the business.

There were rivalries between government departments over

the future role of the company, and these rivalries seem to have used the system of inter-ministerial committees which have sprung up to control industrial development as a battleground, rather than as a means for sorting out problems. Too little effort was made to sell the computers which were produced, and the company was never to speak for itself in its dealings with its European partners.

Although CII-Honeywell Bull has a theoretical French majority stake, there can be no hiding the real fact that it is the American company which is in charge and which will make or break the operation.

The misfortunes which have befallen the nuclear power programme are a different kind. The programme, launched in 1945 with the aim of switching virtually all power generating in France to nuclear power by the mid-eighties, has drifted out to be too ambitious.

During 1974 and 1975, Electricité de France planned to order a total of 13 new power stations, at a cost of £1,000 million. But now it is admitted that they are likely to order something like a third less power during the rest of the decade than originally intended.

The decision may well be the first concrete indication that the golden days of French expansion, when France seemed automatically to assume that it should have the

biggest of everything, may be drawing to an end. But it is also providing the government with a chance to second guess its attitude towards the companies which will supply the reactors.

Last year the overwhelming interest was to get the plants built as quickly and as cheaply as possible. Because of this, the Government was placing in an effort to encourage the producers to make the big in-

vestment needed to get on with the job.

On the other hand, the contracts were to be split between two companies and two reactors designed. The lions share went to Framatome, which uses the pressurized system designed by Westinghouse who own a 45 per cent stake, along with the Creusot-Loire group of Baron Empain.

Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, which uses the boiling water system developed by General Electric in the United States, was given a share, at least, to encourage competition. This sharing out between two suppliers sounds fine in theory, but as one own CEO discovered, it means that the two companies are likely to be in a constant state of competition, each trying to outdo the other.

So, it seems likely that CGE may be dropped and all contracts awarded to Framatome, with the condition that the French stake in the company

should be increased as a prelude to weaning it away from its dependence on an American technology bought off the peg.

Siemens, which originally relied on American designs has over the years brought in modifications of its own in the Kraftwerke Union group which it jointly owns with AEG, and is in the process of becoming a highly successful producer.

For CGE, the best hope looks like trying to link up with the German company and try to get some share in its success. For the French industry, the coming years are unlikely to turn out to be the bonanza which some of the more optimistic planners in government had predicted.

No one in the United Kingdom, with its long record of horrendously expensive mistakes in nuclear power, can gloat over the difficulties which are currently afflicting the French programme.

Nor should it be supposed that the three setbacks in advanced technology this year prove that France's reputation for better planning is a myth foisted on a gullible world by a supposedly self-confident technocracy in Paris. On the broad spectrum of industrial policy, and in the key area of advanced technology, the French have a long way to go.

But problems do show that, especially in high technology, ambitious plans are risky affairs and that when they go wrong they can be very badly wounded. And when, as is often the case, technology becomes a synonym for prestige, the chances of things going wrong are often too high for comfort.

David Blake

Business Diary: A hundred to one • Plain sailing

A new edition of the annual "Directors' is a timely snuff to boardroom intruders to women, particularly the nationalized industries.

Editor Stanley Brown writes: "It seems that the wind of change must develop into a veritable gale before the boards of Britain will fully yield the flow of fresh air which ladies are bringing with them."

"No feminine influence", he continues, "has penetrated areas of gas, coal, electricity, oil and transport." Nor, he has added, have they retreated into the areas of IPC, Press and other publishing and editorial, neither of which has a man on the board.

They, presumably, are among the majority that Brown says are not women directors are best fitted to the boards of companies whose products "relate directly to women", such as ladies' products, cosmetics, hosiery.

Nevertheless, Brown says men—who now number less than one in a hundred of the 100 entries in the directory—now on the boards of every-thing from brewers to ship- ping. He sees an "expansion future" for them in the bedroom—but, presumably, nowhere else than at IPC Press.

A woman with the most directorships—on the evidence the directory appears to be Mrs Eban, who is this year credited as sitting on the boards of 17 property finance companies. This is 12 less than

last year, and takes Mrs Eban even further away from the top score of the man with the most fellow property financier Sir Julian Hodge (155).

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The institute, on the other hand, seems to have more than twice as many women as the directory. About eight in 10 of the 1,000 or so women members (total membership about 43,000) are thought to have taken their seats in their own right rather than through marriage or other family connections.

Perhaps the most conspicuous name that editor Stanley Brown has dropped from the pages of the newly published *Directory of Directors* is that of the man who in 1974 was his ultimate boss, Sir Don—now Lord—Ryder.

Lord Ryder handed over to



"Make it a pay increase of £10 and the union guarantees to bail you out and pay your fines and costs."

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* *Directory of Directors 1975*. Thomas Skinner Directories, £7.50 (that's nearly 20 per cent up on last year).

a Barclays Bank crew skipped by Ian Niven.

The presentation was made at a lunch in Cowes on Sunday by Mrs Jeff Neale, wife of the Midland's assistant chief general manager and president of the bank's sailing club. The trophy was put up by Neale and the past commodore, director and Forward Trust chairman, John Cave.

The trophy has for some years eluded the Midland's own yacht, the Golden Griffin, skippered into fifth place this year by Stuart Dack. All eyes are now on this weekend's Solent Points Race, success in which guarantees the postponement of a keel-hauling.

By George!

At the age of 67, Sir George Edwards, chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation, is still making an impact on the sports ground as well as in the aeroplane hangar. He plays cricket regularly, and leading his company team recently in their annual game against the operational requirements department of the Royal Air Force, so mesmerized the armchair with leg breaks and googlies that he took four wickets, including a hat-trick.

His victims in the latter feat were Squadron Leader Barnes, bowled 0, Air Commodore P. E. Bairsto (director of the department and captain of the side), bowled 0, and Squadron Leader D. Coombs, bowled 0. BAC won; 123-6 declared, RAF 85 all out.

"Premier can look forward confidently"

Sir George Bolton, K.C.M.G., Chairman

North Sea
Ball & Collins, the operator for the well to be drilled on block 3/23, have now signed a contract with Shell Exploration to use the Sedco 700. Use of the Sedco 700 on a package deal from Shell will save the Consortium in the region of \$1m. Sedco 700 spudded in its current well on block 210/4 on 4th July. Present estimates for the commencement of our well on 3/23 is next month.

U.S.A.
We believe that there is increasing scope for companies such as ours to take part profitably in the present U.S. efforts to become self-sufficient in energy.

Rights Issue
I would like to thank shareholders for their response to the Rights Issue. No less than 92.15% of the issue was taken up directly and we received applications for 25 million excess shares. As there were only approximately 2 million excess shares available your Directors decided to satisfy as many applications from the smaller shareholders as possible.

Future
Premier can look forward confidently for several reasons. The balance sheet is strong; the Company is reasonably protected against the vagaries of sterling by its self-financing subsidiary in the U.S.A.; in the U.K. the Company has attractive prospects in an industry vital to the country's very survival.

Premier Consolidated Oilfields Limited

Copies of the Report & Accounts can be obtained from the London Operations Office, 23 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0NR

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Geo Bassett exports up but down on target

Finishing strongly last year (pre-tax profits jumping by half in the second six months), Geo Bassett Holdings, the London-based cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, is nevertheless somewhat wary of the cocoa market. Mr Gordon Johnson, chairman, in his 20th year in office, believes that in the present uncertain times a profit forecast would be unrealistic, but he stresses his confidence in the long-term future of the group.

In the first 12 weeks of the present term, home sales of the United Kingdom manufacturing division rose up 30 per cent on the same period and slightly ahead of budget. Exports, however, though 22 per cent better than last year, are "well below" hopes. This arises from the uncertainty caused by the export levy. In the longer term, growth is looked for in overseas operations, already accounting for some 10 per cent of profit.

Elsewhere it is proposed to increase the capital to £3.5m by the creation of a further 1.7m ordinary in the event of any acquisition prospect coming to light. There is no immediate intention of any share issue.

CHUBB
Chairman says in full accounts that company remains optimistic. It has 57 per cent of sales and the same proportion of profits arising from abroad, and exports.

BRABY GROUP
Board of group, wholly owned subsidiary of Braby Leslie, say proposals have been framed for repayment of 7 per cent unsecured loan stock 1971-76 at £96.50 for every £100 nominal.

EUCALYPTUS PULP MILLS
Bank of England has issued Exchange Control notice stating that group shares will now be subject to normal rules applicable to sterling securities. This follows group statement that it has dropped proposals to alter articles entitling shareholders to receive payment of dividends in Portuguese escudos.

HYMAN AHEAD
First half 1975 profits of group are "considerably" in excess of those for similar 1974 period, says chairman.

ANTON HOLDINGS
Following sales of shares by a director and family trusts since March 25 last, group has been advised that it is no longer a "close company". Details of changes in interests will be in annual report next month.

T. PARKER
Chairman says sales at present are 40 per cent ahead of last year, but latest increase means basic wages are now 36 per cent more than last year.

HAMPTON GOLD MINING
Profits for year, group earnings £429,000 to £642,000 and a share from 3.2p to 7.2p. Group is member of North Sea Sun Oil consortium; at Block 16/21 an exploration well is being sunk and a further three at least are planned this year and next, on other blocks.

GROVELL
Sonoma Investment, a Guernsey-based group, has circulated shareholders in Grovel's about a reorganisation special meeting to be held on August 12. It will try to put four nominees on the board to restore the company to a profitable footing.

DOU PONT FALL-AWAY
Second quarter per-share earnings of Dou Pont dropped from 2.75 to 45c and net profit from £13.5m to £10.5m. First half profit down from £25m to £45m and from 5.1c to 4.4c a share—AP-D.

LEASURAMA
Further to statement in interim report, group issued with on July 3 against Chippa Ltd.

Recent Issues	Closing	Change
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00
1000 Shares of 10p each (1000)	100.00	0.00

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
Shenley Trust	11 1/2%
20th Century Bank	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
22-23 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638-8651
1974/75
Company
55 35 Amalgamated & Rhodes 40 - 3.0 7.5 4.5
126 90 Henry Sykes 122 - 5.1 4.2 8.1
61 29 Twinklark Ord 32 - 0.9 2.9 7.9
65 45 Twinklark 12% ULS 65 - 12.0 18.5 -
53 48 Unilever 53 - 1.4 9.0 10.3

Foreign Exchange

The dollar continued its steady advance against foreign exchange markets responded yesterday. It was "fixed" in Frankfurt at an eight-month "high" of 2.5105 marks, driven up initially by relatively heavy buying from the Continent, particularly in Frankfurt and Paris, dealers said.

The US currency closed at 2.5060-80 marks, 2.4950-70 (Friday). The Bundesbank, meanwhile, said its German crowns when the crown was "fixed" at its upper intervention point against the mark in the European joint float.

The pound rose 100 points against the dollar to £2.1850. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 26.5 per cent from 26.6 per cent on Friday.

Gold fell 25 cents an ounce, to \$164.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate
New York	1.71-1.72
London	1.71-1.72
Frankfurt	1.71-1.72
Paris	1.71-1.72
Brussels	1.71-1.72
Amsterdam	1.71-1.72
Stockholm	1.71-1.72
Copenhagen	1.71-1.72
Helsinki	1.71-1.72
Oslo	1.71-1.72
Stockholm	1.71-1.72
Copenhagen	1.71-1.72
Helsinki	1.71-1.72
Oslo	1.71-1.72

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	1.71-1.72
3 months	1.71-1.72
6 months	1.71-1.72
9 months	1.71-1.72
12 months	1.71-1.72

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Rate
Belgium	103.04
France	103.04
Germany	103.04
Italy	103.04
Netherlands	103.04
Spain	103.04
Sweden	103.04
Switzerland	103.04
UK	103.04

Commodities

UK copper stocks up again
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you'll find it in The

you'll find it in the Times Personal Column
on pages 23 and 26

11/11/15

Appointments Vacant
also on page 12

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guese. The appointments will carry a salary of £12,000 per annum. The Linguistics Research Unit under the direction of Mr. Christopher M. Croft into the Analysis of the spoken and written language of Chinese and into associated pedagogical applications for non-native English speaking students. The research project, which is financed through funds administered by the British Council, will lead to the publication of a book and a series of papers.

Applicants are required to state their interests in the following fields: English and Philosophy. The tradition of the school is in Modern Language and Philosophy.

starting in 1973 and 1975. Salary, according to age, experience and qualifications, shall range from \$3,775 to \$4,500 (subject to cost of life increase). Further particulars may be obtained from the Employment Unit, 1000 Bankers Building (House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW) quoting reference 1592/12. When writing, please enclose 10p (notes), stating ARE, ADEP/123.

nd qualifications, and within
in names of three referees
must be made not later than
3 August 1975.

Trinity College,
OXFORD

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IN LAW

Applications
with the Registrar
of the University
of Oxford,
South Avenue,
2001, South
Main Street,
New Haven, Conn.
06511, should be
received not later than
31st August 1975.

University
of
Oxford
Indies

The College proposes to appoint a full-time Lecturer in Civics for a period of 3 years from October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1921, at a salary of \$2,000 in the first year and thereafter subject to such increase as may be decided by the Government policy. This Lecturer will in addition be entitled to other accommodations in salary, free travel and RR allowance of \$416 p.a.

Further particulars may be obtained from the President, who will be glad to see the applicant at his residence not later than 30 days and should include a statement giving particulars of salary and qualifications. With the names of two referees.

Imperial College
LECTURER IN
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Applicants should have a second degree in Chemical Engineering or Mechanical Engineering, and have had experience in design for the process industry. Advantages include:

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- JES, 424 p.a.
- Grants and Travel
- Study and Travel
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- Housing
- Family Allowance
- Detailed description of facilities included in the salary and other benefits

background knowledge of this technology and materials technology and chemical engineering are important factors in successful carrying of Engineering Design and manufacture and undergraduate students.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and list of publications together with the times and addresses of referees to—
The Head of Department,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
University of Guyana,
Georgetown, Guyana.

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Broadcasting

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nal Magic. 5.49, Sir France.	city: Pure Math.
	Industry: 5.59.
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Dance Versa—This Is	7.05, The Earth.
Your Lunch.	7.30 Newsday.
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Royal Horse Show.
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11:00 am, Yoga
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 Thmas. 2:00. Monstrumy
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3. 4.25, Castaway 4.50	7.00, News 7.15, News 7.15
4. 5.00, Footy 5.35, A.T.V.	8.00, News 8.15, News 8.15
McClendon 5.00, Thoms-	11.35-12.12 am, Pro-
News 11.35, Sydney.	ting.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

TIME THAN
MONEY?

"I want to be the Great
One, which one? ... Are
you a Robinson
Island? ... I want to be
perhaps a floating
one, island with rid-
ges, ... I want to be
with other islands
to be shared ... Have
I lost? ... What
do we know the Great
One's so nowhere else.
But our experience has
been that the Great
One is like it is. It's
the phone."

[illegible][illegible]

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